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THE Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. -30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th June,	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	—
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	....	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	21st June
b Markgraf	3,680	Timm	9th July.
a President	3,310	Jacobsen	19th ,,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 30th May, 1910.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	1100	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	670	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8300	,, 29	,, 26
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

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T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 17th June, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 16th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 20th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 18th June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Ollinnack	1st July
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	4326	......	1st August
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675 750*
Single Class to London ,, 545 ,, 685*
Single Class to London and back ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
Single Class to London ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ,, 865 to 945 *

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RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	E. Radonicich	5159	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

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SHIPPING

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
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Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

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Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter. Visible aneroid movement Oak case Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins. ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 22
,, 9 ins. ,, ,, ,, ,, Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins. ,, ,, ,, Nickel case Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½ Carved case ... Rs. 18

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BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Telegraphic address : "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

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OPEN FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.

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Gymkhanas	per	50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1 ...	per	100	3	8
Empires	,,	50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2 ...	,,	100	3	4
Golcondas No. 1 ...	,,	50	3	4	Vishnus Longs ...	,,	100	3	8
Supers, No. 1	,,	50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts ...	,,	100	2	8
Supers, No. 2	,,	50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots ...	,,	100	3	0
Supers, No. 2	,,	100	4	0	Little Indians	,,	50	1	6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1	,,	50	3	0	Kimberlies	,,	50	3	0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.

Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital............... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
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TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
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OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

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SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists. Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
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QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street. BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LADY TYPIST WANTED.

WANTED A LADY TYPIST, one with knowledge of correspondence preferred. Apply No. 4, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of THE CAXTON PRINTING WORKS and THE ENGLISH MAIL, have been REMOVED to CAXTON HOUSE, FRERE ROAD, near Marshall's Building.

G. CLARIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors.

Post Box No. 210. Telephone No. 63.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain OPEN weather permitting, till the 15th June, 1910, when it will be closed for the monsoon after the arrival of 472 Up at Neral on that day.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 13th June, 1910.

THE G. I. P. Ry. Co. are prepared to receive tenders for construction of the APPROACH ROADS, ABUTMENTS and PIER FOUNDATIONS of the (Elphinstone) Carrol Road Overbridge. Full particulars of the work together with the Specification and Schedule of work can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be submitted in Sealed covers on or before 2 o'clock (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 11th day of July, 1910. None but first class Contractors need apply.

E. W. BRYANT, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division,
G. I. P. RY., Matunga.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that as resolved at the General Meeting of the Company, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 ten per Share, being a Dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1909, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 121, Meadow Street, on presentation of Share Certificates, on and after the 21st June, 1910.

મોતી જેઠાની કું.,
i. e. MOTI JETHA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 11th June, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT FORT WILLIAM, IN BENGAL.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

UNA MACLEAN vs. JOHN ALEXANDER MACLEAN.

WHEREAS UNA MACLEAN, of No. 11, Corporation Place in Calcutta, has filed her petition praying for DISSOLUTION of her marriage with the respondent on the ground of his cruelty and adultery, and for the custody of their child and for costs and other relief, the respondent is hereby SUMMONED to APPEAR before this Court, at or before the expiry of 24 clear days from date to make answer to the said petition and to produce all his witnesses, on that day.

In default of his appearance as aforesaid the matter of the said petition will be heard and determined in his absence.

G. K. GHOSH,
Attorney for the Petitioner.

FOR SALE NO LONGER REQUIRED

COMPLETE generating plant 20 h.p. consisting of one 16 H.P. STEEL LOCO BOILER (new), working pressure 150 lbs., by Marshall Sons & Co., complete with fittings, injector, feed pump, and feed water heater. 1 Belliss and morcom compound self-lubricating engine (new) 50 r. p. m. coupled direct to a Packs shunt mound dynamo 110 Volts 160 ampires, 1 Motor, hooster 60 Volts 48 ampires switch no-ald marble panelled with all instruments for charging and discharging 160 cell chlorate storage battery old but serviceable.

The whole in complete working order and can be seen running by appointment.

No reasonable offer refused. Apply—

OFFICER IN CHARGE,
Wadhwan State,
Wadhwan City, Kathiawad.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Muncipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches including Drainage and Water Works, especially Roads and Buildings, Lighting and Electricity, and possess ability to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large City.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S., of Messrs. John Taylor, Sons and Santo Crimp, Westminster, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by copies only of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the Undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. G. Midgley Taylor, M. Inst. C. E., F. C. S. Westminster, London, so as to reach him not later than the 31st July, 1910.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the Undersigned not later than the 31st July, 1910.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June, 1910.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MOTOR CAR MECHANICS CLASSES.

NEW CLASSES will be FORMED on the 27th of June, 1910, for Senior and Junior Students. Prospectus giving full information can be obtained on application at the Office of the Principal.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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FIRST CLASS COOK, (best man preferred), with one Assistant and Cleaning Boy. None but those well up in Puddings and Pastry need apply, stating wages required and copies of Testimonials which will be verified. Quarters found.

Apply—

MANGER,
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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Princess Street," Dhobee Talao, in "Sitaram Mansions." first floor, artistic latest designed furniture, by Roberts and Benjamin, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, chess and plain top teapoys, fancy easels, cabinets, lamps, hatstands, verandah benches, easy chairs, double and single bedsteads, bronze table ornaments and electric table lamps, large size thermos travelling flask, plated ware, very old satsuma card bowl, one pair large size richly engraved flowered century old Persian Jars with covers, one elegant large size fancy design bevelled mirror, almirah with secret drawers, convertible into 5 pieces, one rich Queen Anne, pattern latest design complete drawingroom suite, lined superior plush, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman, proceeding to Calcutta.

The above furniture is used only for two months and is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
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Bombay, 14th June, 1910.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever—the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA,
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS,
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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THE Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,00
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LOW PREMIUMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply t

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

The N & C Nicholson's RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 10	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, JUNE 13.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is up by 18 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.

The market was firm with T.T. at 1s. 3 7-8d., demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 3 months' sight credits at 1s. 4 3-32d.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. on London	1s. 3 7/8d. to 29-32
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Nov.-Dec.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1/3 31/32d
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
,, ,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 137 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133 1-4
,, Shanghai ...	... 178 1/2
,, Japan ...	... 151

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market remained easier and some business has been done at Rs. 95-4-0 and 95-3-6, and closed at the same rate.

BULLION.

On Saturday Bar Silver in London was unchanged at 24 9-16 for cash and New York was 63 1-4.

Business in the local market was done at Rs 72-6. Private wires advised the market firm with buyers, but inquiry being not brisk, prices ruled the same. Business of about 75 to 100 slabs was done.

In gold there is very little demand and the rate declined by 3 pies.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsetti	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	0	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	9
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	8	0
117 Penny	72	7	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	6	0
Second do	72	10	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotations were unchanged. Demand for ready and forward being good price increased by two annas.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. down. Sellers being limited local price advanced by two annas.

Wheat.—Quiet but firm. London quotations were unchanged. Demand was moderate and price ruled the same.

Castor.—Firm. Demand being good prices advanced from 4 to 8 annas.

Gingelly, Mowra, Groundnut.—Quiet. Very little business doing and prices remained unchanged.

Poppyseed.—Firm. Inquiry being good price advanced by an anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	... Rs. 9 13 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 14
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 6 10
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 7
Castorseed ...	... ,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 11
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 42 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 41 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 50 to 52
Gulbarga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	,, 47 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 42 to 43
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 32 to 32
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	— ,, 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 11th June:—

Wheat	8,592	cwts
Linseed	4,987	,,
Rapeseed	1,893	,,
Gingellyseed	453	,,
Poppyseed	1,726	,,
Groundnuts..	827	,,
Castorseed...	1,104	,,
Rice	33,100	,,
Myrabollams.	2,348	,,
Cottonseed	7,150	,,
Mowraseed...	227	,,
Gram	887	,,
Joowar	25	,,
Maize	222	,,

SPININGS.

Being settlement day business was standstill.

COTTON.

Liverpool on Saturday was 1 to 3 points down, New work was 20 points down and futures were 17 and 11 down. The tone of the market was very weak and prices locally declined by Rs. 3 to 4. The opener being 4 to 5 points down the market was easier. New Broach in the morning was quoted at Rs. 292, but there being sellers at the price it closed at Rs. 291

1000	Currimbhai Mills	...Bengal	... 258-262
500	do	...Kadi	... 291
500	do	...Anjar	... 295
500	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal	...260-262
400	Phoenix Mills	... do.	...265-267
300	Finlay Muirs Mills	Khandesh	...265-267
200	Colaba Land	...Parbhani	...300
200	do	...Bagalkot	...295
500	do	...Ujain	...266
200	Volkart Bros	...Surat	...338
200	do	...Bengal	...272-275
100	do	...Amraoti	...285

Bengal Hand Gin.	Fine	262
,,	Good	250
Bengal Machine Gin.	Fine	280
,,	Good	265
Sind Punjab	Fine	277
,,	Good	262
Khandesh	Fine	280
,,	Good	270
Amraoti	Fine	280
,, ,,	Good	280
Akola Khangaum	Fine	290
,,	Good	280
Dhamangaon Poolgaon	Fine	294
,,	Good	284
Yeotmal	Fine	300
,,	Good	290
Nagpore	Fine	304
,,	Good	294
Wardha Hinganghat	Fine	309
,,	Good	299
Methia	Fine	280
,,	Good	270
Broach Gin	Fine	320
,,	Good	310
Sawginned	Fine	321 May
Coompta Ginned		313 ,,
Westerns	,,	300

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 291 Mar.
Bengal F G	... 222 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 11th June:—

Khandeish	...... Bales.
Central India...	470 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	102 ,,
Berar	312 ,,
Central Provinces ...	...... ,,
Oomras...	984 ,,
Dholera	758 ,,
Broach...	249 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1017 ,,
Westerns	202 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	...... ,,
Rajputana	99 ,,
Sind	...... ,,
Persian	...... ,,
Total ...	3,439 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	nil
Future Delivery Prices:—	
June—July	... 7·69 — 5
July—Aug.	... 7·59 — 5
Aug.—Sept	... 7·31 — 5
Sept.—Oct.	... 6·84 — 4
Oct.—Nov.	... 6·60 — 5
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·52 — 3
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·47 — 4
Jan.—Feb.	... 6·46 — 4
Feb.—Mar.	... 6·45 — 4

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	June. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	11 6	12 0
Dunkirk ...	10 0	11 0
Havre ...	12 0	12 6
Hull ...	11 0	......
Liverpool ...	11 0	11 6
Marseilles ...	11 0	11 6
Genoa ...	11 0	11 6
London ...	11 0	12 0
Hamburg ...	12 0	12 0
Trieste ...	14 6	15 6
Venice... ...	14 6	15 6
Open Ports ...	July	12 0
	Aug.	12 6
	Sept.	13 0

Market dull, practically no business.

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28	Rs. 54 12
	35 42	,, 54 8
	56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42	a
	49 56	b
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 12
Spelter S M ...	...	,, 18 4
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	......
G ...	...	......
Georgshutte ...	...	......
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 46 4
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16	c
	10,12	,, 43 4 to 8

a Rs. 44-12 to 13 Eng 45.
b Rs. 45-8 to 46.
c Rs. 62 no good 14 56-8,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, June 11.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	3,487	2,662
1 do ...	...	1,500	...
3 Packages...	...	1,455	59,318

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Parcel ...	30	...	...

Importers.		Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah ...	...	Salsette	Alexandria
R Kangabhoy and Co	...	do	Suez
Sundry Importers	...	do	Aden
P Roychund & Sons	...	Himalaya	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 10th June 1910.

By		Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	...	20	83,883
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	33	39,250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 11th June 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 4th June 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	June 4. Rs.	June 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,59,127	96,45,884
Other Deposits	9,79,97,709	9,91,94,981
Post Bills	13,350	13,349
Sundries	29,50,672	30,37,828
Rs....	13,19,20,858	13,21,92,042
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,54,32,523	1,55,20,862
Other authorised Securities.	18,13,214	16,04,978
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,20,83,724	2,16,36,864
Loans do. do. ...	3,66,59,568	3,71,38,587
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,92,55,787	1,75,93,433
Dead Stocks................	2,99,289	2,99,289
Stamps	5,824	5,748
Bullion	7,48,801	7,16,401
Balance with other Banks.	4,50,694	5,69,620
Sundries................	6,96,011	7,25,960
Cash	3,44,75,423	3,63,30,300
	13,19,20,858	13,21,92,042

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 11th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 11th June 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 6,437,207
Balance to be remitted from 12th June 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 9,062,793

*Of this sum £1,745,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 bales wool, M Rattansee; 514 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 82 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 113 bales wool, M Balia; 45 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales wool, N Khatav; 14 bales wool, M Sukhdeodas; 29 bales wool, C Balkishandas 20 bales wool, G Gangadas; 63 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 411 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—14 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 10 cases tea and 3 bales carpets, Latham and Co; 4 cases cotton cold prints, H Curranee and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 10 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 10 1-2 cwts fishmaws H W Mianee and Co; 1 case leather K Vishram 20 cwts cubebs, S Bhimji; 3,537 cwts sugar H G Ajam; 53 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins R M Kooka; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 110 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, E Sultanally; 2 cases brasaware, 1 case woolen rug and 6 cases cotton curtains L B Bhootwala; 2,000 cwts mussor, Ralli Bros.

Ethelwolf s—400 cwts kardeseed, Volkert Bros; 125 cwts cottonseed, T Canji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Braunfels s—50 cwts dillseed, Nusserwanji Brothers and Co.

Aleppo s—6,526 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey, 8 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—5,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—382 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—30 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,735 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—2,000 cwts; myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.

Cowder Castle s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji; 2,375 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Heronspool s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ethelwolf s—2,455 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Clan Sutherland s—440 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 2,039 cwts linseed and 2,040 cwts poppyseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR PORT SAID.

Peerless s—115,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calcutta s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 110 bales sewri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Oomersey; 57 bales cottonfly and 29 bales sawri cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co.

Strathford s—868 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Himalaya s—11 1-2 cwts mies, Cox and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—100 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co; 734 cwts myrabolams Kalianmaas Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 4,000 cwts rapeseed 400 cwts poppyseed, 600 cwts ajwanseed and 248 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 640 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 165 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 280 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Calcutta s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—100 bales cotton, Guddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—120 cwts byssabola and 50 cwts olibanum A H Mawji and Co; 34 cwts googur, K Naza and Co; 160 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—54 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 190 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—50 cwts Colombo roots, R Jeewandas and Co; 140 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 25 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons; 38 bales cotton, M Futehally and Co.

Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co.

Capri s—6,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Wakasa Maru —300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Capri s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Delhi s—28 cwts poppyseed and 25 cwts gum, C M Bhesania and Co.

BRAHMIN CHILD SACRIFICED.

Revolting Story from Etawah.

In spite of the fast-advancing progress and enlightenment which are India's just boast to-day, there is still revealed from time to time in some dark corner an appalling testimony of the power of primitive, time-dishonoured superstition. From Etawah comes the revolting story, of the sacrifice of a little Brahman child, deliberately kidnapped in order that the draining of its blood might ensure the effective performance of certain magic rites. The facts resumed in the summing up of Mr. Dupernex, Sessions Judge, Mainpuri, before whom the case was tried, establish that the infant daughter of a respectable Chaubey Brahman employed as a telegraph-signaller at the city post office in Etawah was stolen, last November, by a "kan rin" at the instigation of the mother of one Ram Rao for the purpose of being used in the mystic incantations which were performed to make sure of the birth of a child to Ram Rao's wife, and by the advice of a Babaji living at the Gidhron temple. From the evidence it would appear that the child was carried to the house of Ram Rao's mother and was there towards nightfall, in the presence of a small family gathering given bhang' and seated within a chauca, where it was held by two men who cut its body with knives that the blood might flow into a sacrificial cup. Two jantras were then written with the blood, and the child, wrapped in a white cloth, was thrown away into a ravine in the Ghatia Mohalla, about a quarter of a mile from her father's house. Here she was found and taken to the 'kotwali' but in spite of all attentions and care, died in her parents' house a week or so after being brought back there. It seems evident that a certain amount of care was taken by the perpetrators of the outrage that the child should be found and the anxiety of the women concerned to have news of the child's progress is attested by the constant visits to the parents' house during the child's last illness of one of these whose constant presence as an unknown caller aroused definite suspicions eventually leading to an arrest and a full confession which greatly facilitated the work of the police. Taking all the facts into considerationand putting aside the prejudice which the nature of the rites indulged in naturally inspired, the Judge concluded that, since death appeared not to be actually intended, transportation for life was the more appropriate penalty, and this sentence was accordingly passed on the Babaji Shivshanker, and on Suraj Kuar, who was mainly instrumental in organising the rite under his advice. Whatever else it illustrates, says the "Pioneer," this lamentable incident will at any rate serve to show that beneath that sheen and splendour of the Orient which sentimentalists are so found of contrasting with the drab of the material West, lurk ancient ashes still fanned at times to flames, which it is the high duty of our un-imaginative race to trample into nothingness.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	—	Nil	......	...	...
Teheran ...	13	11	40 p.m.	0	41
Suez	13	14	5 p.m.	0	51

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Cable Souakim Djedda interrupted. Telegrams for Djedda will be forwarded from Souakim fortnightly, also every Monday from Suez by Mail closing at 14 Hours (7-6-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Tsuynch and Yunnam (13-6-10).

The following received from Bushire 3-50 a. m. Ahwaz line down beyond Bandar rig (13-6-10).

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Sydney," June 16.

The following passengers are expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney," Captain Costa, on the 16th instant, at 1 p.m.:—

De Vere Julian, Capt
Alexander, Lieut
Percheron, Mr
Colomb, Col
Barter, General
Baker, Capt J
Constant, Mrs
Skeam, Mr
Shah, Mr
Yakubi, Mr
Azad, Mr R
Dubash, Mr
Mehta, Mr

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARTER—June 13, at Bombay, the wife of R W Harter, of a son.

DEATH.

CAVASJI NUSSERWANJI VATCHAGHANDY—June 14, at Meher Hall, Napean Sea Road, son of late Mr. Nusserwanji Cavasji Vatchaghandy. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at 8 a. m.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

RENDLE—June 9, at Suramangalam, Salem District, the wife of Hugh Rendle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KING-KING—CAMPBELL—June 9, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev Dr Borlase, Chaplain, E J King-King, 14th (King's) Hussars, to Eva, younger daughter of Colonel W M Campbell, late Royal Artillery.

DEATH.

SELL—June 9, at Bangalore, suddenly, Ether Walker, wife of the Rev C E Sell, Chaplain of St John's, Bangalore, aged 28,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6th 2m.; Sun sets, 7th. 16m. High water, 4-20m., 4-51a; Low water, 10-0m. 11-48a.

Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Classical Association, St. Xavier's High School, High School, 6-30 p.m.

Football: Government Telegraphs vs. the Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar on "The Kingdom of Christ and the Spirit of the Age," Y.M.C.A., 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, King's Funeral at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Losers are always in the wrong."—WALL STREET MAXIM.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock this (Tuesday) evening at 8-30 a.m. An attractive programme has been arranged and all friends of the Mission are cordially invited.

AN IMPERIAL CADET.—Kumar Shri Jorawarsingji, son of the late Thakore Saheb of Lathi, arrived in Bombay on Saturday and left for Dehra Dun to complete his course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held in the Hall, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, to-day, the 14th, at 6-30 p.m. The Rev. Father Ailinger, S. J., will read a paper on "The Classical Pronunciation of Latin."

LECTURE AT THE Y. M. C. A.—Sir N. G. Chandaverkar will deliver a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, this evening, at 6-30 p. m. The Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, President of the Association, will preside. Admission by ticket to be obtained from the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE.—Mr. U. L. Mongini will deliver a lantern lecture, entitled "A Tour through Italy," in the Y. M. C. A., Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Saturday, June 18th, at 9-15 p. m. A number of most interesting slides will be projected by the Y. M. C. A. electric lantern. The soloist for the evening will be Mrs. L. W. Michel. Admission annas eight.

THE DEAD BODY IDENTIFIED.—The dead body of a European which was found in the sea and disposed of by the police on Saturday morning is supposed to be that of one Thomas Harris, a guard in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His wife went to the police and identified the clothes and boots as belonging to him and said he had left home on Friday at 5 p. m. to go to Grant Road to receive his pay, and had not returned home since. He was a teetotaller, but recently he had taken to drinking.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest, touching the death of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim (50), a Persian Mahomedan, a tea-shop-keeper at Mazagon. While the deceased was standing on the railway line between Matunga and Dadar to see if he could see a convenient plot for his shop, a Railway train came up in the meantime. The deceased was knocked down. He was picked up to be brought to Bombay but died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after the long Summer Vacation. The Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, presided in the first division, and the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarker, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, in the second division on the Appellate Side of the High Court. Three Courts were formed on the Original Side and were presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod respectively.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March..................	Unter die Soldaten...	Fahrbach
Airs (Clarionet Solo).	I Martiri	Donizetti
a Op 101 No. 7......	Humoreske	Dvorak
b Spanish Serenade.	La Paloma	Yradier
Grand Selection ...	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
Selection..............	The Arcadians	Monckton
Bolero (Bell Solo) ...	Alicante	Ord Hume

LADIES' WORK GUILD.—The annual report for 1909 of the Bombay Ladies' Guild of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, shows that during that year 3,315 garments, made at a cost of Rs. 1,644, were given to the following institutions:—Bai Motlibai Hospital, Cama and Allbless Hospital, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Petit Hospital, Holy Cross Day School and Parish, Indo-British School, Miss Millard's School for the Blind, St. Andrew's School, St. John Orphanage, St. Joseph's Foundling Home, St. Peter's School, Widow's Home (Tardeo) and the Parsee Convalescent Home.

PRESENTATION TO A LOCAL SPORTSMAN.—The members of the Rovers Football Club have presented a handsome and suitably inscribed gold chronograph watch to Mr. Frank Hogan on his leaving for England on short leave. The presentation took place at Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder, and was made by Mr. Arthur Sharp, one of the Vice-Presidents, several of the old and leading members of the Club also being present on the occasion. Mr. Sharp paid a very fitting tribute to the valuable services rendered to the Club in particular and local football in general by Mr. Hogan during the many years he has interested himself in this popular sport, the sentiments expressed being heartily endorsed by the rest of the company. Mr. Hogan in a few fitting words acknowledged the compliment paid him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

Corporation's Rights Questioned.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Company, appeared for Mr. Sharafally Mamooji and Mr. Jaffer Joosab, and applied under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act for a rule nisi, calling upon the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to show cause why he should not be ordered, to direct the petitioners to be duly elected by the rate-payers of the Mandvi Ward in place of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, who were unseated by His Honour on the ground of personation.

The petitioners stated that at the triennial general election of Municipal Councillors for the Mandvi Ward a poll was taken on the 27th January 1910, and the petitioners stood 10th and 11th respectively on the list. After that a petition was filed in the Small Causes Court to set aside the election of the eight Councillors elected or one or more of them. Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge, after holding the inquiry under section 33 of the Municipal Act, set aside the election of Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo and Mr. Khimji H. Kayani. His Honour further held that as regards Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhai Lalji, the 9th on the list of the elected candidates, there was cause of objection against his election. Mr. Kemp however declined to direct the petitioners, in whose favour the next highest number of votes were recorded, to be deemed to have been elected. The Municipal Corporation, on the 10th May, 1910, under Section 34 of the Act, elected Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Rajabally V. Patel to fill up the vacancies.

The petitioners submitted that they were entitled to a direction being given by Mr. Kemp that the petitioners should be deemed to have been elected, and that it was incumbent on him under Section 35 to give such direction. The petitioners further submitted that the Corporation were not entitled to appoint Sir Jamshedji and Dr. Rajabally, and that the appointments were illegal, and that they should be restrained from acting as such Municipal Councillors.

The petitioners, therefore, prayed that the Court would be pleased to make an order that the Chief Judge do proceed to direct under Section 33 of the Act that the petitioners should be deemed to have been duly elected and to restrain Sir Jamshedji and Dr. Rajabally as Municipal Councillors and to grant such relief as the Court deemed fit.

Mr. Setalvad, in presenting the petition, said that the Chief Judge was bound to fill up the vacancies, but after disqualifying Mr. Fazulbhai Lalji he stayed his hand, thinking that the Act empowered him to deal with one man only.

After reading a passage from the Chief Judge's judgment, Mr. Setalvad said that the whole case turned on Section 33 of the Bombay Municipal Act. The Act in cases like the present one provided that "In either case he (the Chief Judge) shall direct that the candidate, if any, in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded after the said person or after all the persons who were returned as elected at the said election and against whose election no cause of objection is found, shall be deemed to have been elected."

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the Chief Judge was bound to elect the petitioners, but he thought that the mistake was due to the wording being used in the singular number; under the General Clauses Act, the singular number included the plural. He contended that the Act could not have contemplated the theory placed forward by the Chief Judge, for, if these were separate petitions filed by separate persons for setting aside the election of separate individuals according to his own reading of the section, he would have been bound to declare the person, in whose favour the next highest number of votes were recorded to be deemed to have been duly elected.

His Lordship granted a rule against the Chief Judge.

At the suggestion of Mr. Setalvad, His Lordship also ordered that notice should be given to the Municipal Commissioner and Sir Jamshedji and Dr. Rajabally.

The rule was made returnable after a week.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Claim against S. B. Fraser.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit filed by Dayal Mulji against S. B. Fraser and others for a declaration that the plaintiff was a partner in the firm of S. B. Fraser and Sons and was entitled to a share in the commission and profits earned by the firm and for other reliefs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Company, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that in 1899, he entered into an agreement with S. B. Fraser, Dewji Jamal and two Borah brothers, Mia Saheb Abdul Ali and Mia Saheb Dawoodbhai, together with Damji Lakhmidass and Mathuradass Ramji, to form a partnership for erecting and working an ice factory in Bombay, and it was agreed that each partner should make an immediate contribution towards his share in the capital with the exception of the plaintiff who was allowed to defer his contribution till after the realisation of the price of his landed property at Dadar which the Collector of Bombay had then acquired from him. S. B. Fraser was to be the managing partner and was to be paid certain commission. To relieve the firm of its difficulties, the plaintiff commenced to attend personally and devoted his whole time every day to its affairs jointly with S. B. Fraser and it was arranged at first that they were to have an equal share of commission. In May 1900, one D. B. Khan and Company advanced to the partnership firm Rs. 40,000 as its bankers. By the agreements entered into it was expressly provided that until the moneys brought into were paid off with interest neither the profits nor the commission should be drawn by the plaintiff or by S. B. Fraser. In June 1900, it was resolved by all the partners to allow the plaintiff to draw Rs. 100 every month against his share of profits in anticipation. A dispute then arose between the plaintiff and S. B. Fraser on the one hand and the other partners and D. B. Khan and Co. on the other, and was settled on a basis that Dewji and Mathuradass should retire on receipt of their money with interest and costs that Khan and Co. should advance Rs. 1,75,000 to the Company, that a joint stock company should be framed and that the plaintiff and S. B. Fraser, as secretaries, treasurers and agents, should be paid 25 per cent. commission on the gross income of the Company, and that until the plaintiff was clear of all the debts which he was then owing, his name as a member of the agent's firm was not to be disclosed. The plaintiff in the meantime received Rs. 17,000 of his Dadar property which was applied in paying off the retiring partners. He alleged that previous to the formation of the Joint Stock Company, S. B. Fraser caused false entries to be made in the books of the partnerships. After making such further allegations, the plaintiff prayed that for a declaration that he and S. B. Fraser were only real partners in the firm of S. B. Fraser and Sons and were entitled to 3-8ths and 5-8ths share, respectively, in the commission and profits of the firm as secretaries, treasurers and agents of the Fraser Ice Company, Limited, that a new agreement might be directed to be prepared, that a full, true and complete account might be taken from S. B. Fraser of his dealings and management.

The first five defendants, in a joint written statement, submitted that the first four defendants were the only partners in the fifth defendant's firm. The fifth defendant had been improperly made a party defendant, inasmuch as the individual partners were all parties hereto, and if the plaintiff's case, as alleged, was correct, that he and the first defendant are the only partners therein, the plaintiff could not sue a firm in which he was a partner. Without prejudice to this defence they denied the main allegations of the plaint and submitted that the case should be dismissed with costs.

The sixth defendant, in a separate written statement, supported the other defendants.

The case is proceeding.

THE BOMBAY ABDUCTION CASE.

Suit to Restrain Marriage.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit filed by Lakhmidas Shamji and Premcore, a minor, against Vandravandass Valji and others, for restraining the defendants from celebrating or taking any step towards celebrating the marriage of the second plaintiff with the third defendant or any other persons and for the deliverance of the person of the second plaintiff.

The plaint stated that one Shamji Anandji died at Bombay in April 1908 leaving him surviving the plaintiffs. The second plaintiff was of the age of 11 years at the time, the first plaintiff being 20. Shamji at the time of his death was living with his brother-in-law Devidass Walji and after his death the plaintiffs continued to live with him. About a month after Shamji's death Devidass went to Dwarka with his younger brother, the first defendant and the plaintiffs to perform the marriage of the first defendant with one Manibai, daughter of one Nathu Raghavji. A dispute arose between the first defendant and his father-in-law, but was eventually settled by Devidass agreeing to send the second plaintiff to live with the first defendant and his wife as a companion. The parties then took advantage of being in possession of the second plaintiff to betrothe her to the third defendant in February 1910 without the knowledge of the first plaintiff or Devidas. The third defendant was a member of an inferior section of Googli Brahmin, while the plaintiffs were members of a superior section and there was no custom to intermarry between the two sections. He was about 15 years older than the second plaintiff on the arrival of the first plaintiff in Bombay, the first defendant concealed her from the plaintiff. The first plaintiff succeeded in getting possession of the girl, but the first defendant took Police Court proceedings against him which were still pending and thereby obtained possession of the girl.

He therefore prayed for the above stated relief.

The first defendant stated that he was the uncle of the minor girl. The betrothal was brought about by the consent of Devidass, and said it was one of the best. The third defendant was 23 years old and belonged to a shettia family and considered as a patel of that caste. He denied that the betrothal was the result of any collision. He also denied having concealed the girl from her brother. He submitted that the suit was wholly unnecessary and should be dismissed with costs.

The other defendants supported him in his contentions.

The case is proceeding.

CLAIM FOR A MUSLIN DRESS.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Mr. H. B. Tyabji, the Fifth Judge, the plaintiff Isabella Catharine Syer sued the defendant Madam E. Grindlay to recover one muslin robe which was given to the defendant for cleaning on the 6th April last. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the defendant had failed to return the robe, though demanded, and which she has converted to her own use. The value of the robe was estimated at Rs. 75. The plaintiff's case was that she purchased the gown in London last October for 97 or 98 shillings. It was a Paris model and could not be had in Bombay. It was given to the defendant to clean it and when demanded she said it was stolen.

Mr. Parekh for the defence denied liability and said according to a rule of the defendant's establishment she was not responsible for any article that was stolen from her shop. It was further urged that originally the gown could not have been worth more than Rs. 30. Its value when last seen could not be more than Rs. 10, which the defence offered as compensation.

The Court on the evidence awarded Rs. 30 to the plaintiff as compensation and Rs. 5 professional costs.

CONTRACT IN COTTON-SEED.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Donald the Second Judge, disposed of a case in which the plaintiff Kassim Haji Latiff sued the defendants, Vassanji Pragji and another. to recover Rs. 133-12 being damages for failure to deliver 1,225 bags of cottonseed alleged to have been sold to the plaintiff by the defendants. The plaintiff also sued the defendants to recover the amount alleged to have been paid as earnest money against the contract. Mr. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiff, the defendants being represented by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

The defendants denied having any contract with plaintiff and stated that they had made certain other contracts personally with a broker by name Jadavaji. The learned Second Judge held that on the entry in the broker's book there was no contract brought about by the broker between the plaintiff, and the defendants and that the contract, if any, was made by the broker personally and on his own responsibility. The plaintiff's cause of action, if any, was against the broker. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

THE LATE MR. B. R. BOYCE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench, referred to the sad death of Mr. Bomanji Rustomji Boyce, pleader, which took place at his residence in Cowasji Patel Street on Sunday. His Worship, addressing Mr. Oliviera, pleader, said he had never expected that he would hear the sad news, for Mr. Boyce had a hale and robust constitution. He was sure all of them would join him in expressing regret at the mournful occurrence, which was a sad blow to Mr. Boyce's family.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, replying on behalf of the members of the Bar present, said that his Worship would allow him to associate himself with all that had fallen from the Bench. He had known Mr. Boyce for the last thirty years and had worked with him. Mr. Boyce had always been a fair opponent and did his work conscientiously. They all sincerely mourned his loss and expressed their sympathy with the deceased gentleman's family.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Explanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Jagmohan Hari Prasad with being in possession of 11 1-2 grains of cocaine, Karsan Abu with being in possession of 11 grains, Mahomed Siddick with being in possession of four packets, and Ramanand Matasing with being in possession of seven packets of cocaine without a license. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, defended the first accused. All the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45 each, or in default, to undergo twelve days' simple imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

INSPECTOR Sykes charged one Shivram Haipatni with house-breaking with intent to commit theft. It appeared from evidence that on Saturday morning the complainant Damoder Dayal went out after locking the door of his room in Vithalvadi. In the afternoon the accused was seen breaking open the lock. He was caught and made over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and as he had several previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which are to be in solitary confinement. The accused who also ordered to report to the police his place of residence for a period of two years after his release from jail.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

Poor little fellow! He coughs so hard he cannot sleep. That makes him weak and sickly all the next day. His brother thinks this coughing is terrible. So do we, for we know that just a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will stop the cough. For sixty years it has been the standard remedy with men, women, and children for colds, coughs, and all throat and lung diseases. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind. Be sure that you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Accept no cheap and worthless substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE MOST HEALTHY DRINK OF THE HOT SEASON.

WELCH'S DELICIOUS GRAPE JUICE.

This Grape Juice is the best of all drinks in these hot days. It is a refrigerant, cooling the blood because of the little effort required for its absorption.

A wine glass of this Grape Juice satisfies the thirst where several glasses of other liquid leave the mucous membrance of mouth and throat still parched and the stomach overloaded.

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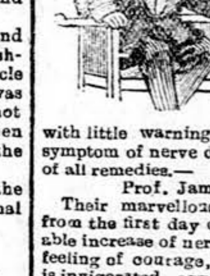
Chemists, Druggists & General Merchants, etc.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.



TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
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R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack......R I M S
R I M S Dufferin......Comdr A J Marsack.........R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp...... Survey Street
R I M S Polinurus...Comdr Taylor ....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 13.

Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Abydos	1940	Robertson	N F......G Hoosein
Beme	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Bassano	2762	Boxhall	J Finlay & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Crossby	2531	Wamsley	W&A Graham &Co
Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai ..18 6 .. P & O S N & Co
Feliciana	2705	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Harmonic	1826	Rai	Captain
Hydra	831	Kersiborn	F F Campbell& Co
Ivydene	2277	Binks	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Magdala	3133	Limond	W & A Graham &CO
Moshtari	1109	Watson	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Ramage	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Oceana	3155	Ryder	P & O S N & Co
Pennine Range	2214	Blance	T Morrison & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Neill	W & A Graham & Co
Somali	1615	Greiwe	A Strandis & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wildenfels	3559	Kuckens	W &A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sutherland	1791	Rodger	Dunkirk	21 6	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Wakasa Maru	3884	Neilsen	Kobe	17 6	N Y Kaisha
C&R Devanha	4785	Powell	Aden	25 6	P & O S N Co
D&E Newby Hall	2341	Parker	Liverpool	5 7	Killick Nixon & Co
F Peerless	2011	Vickers	Barrow in Furness	20 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	N F	B & P S N & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	R S Ports	15-6	B & P S N & Co
K Calcutta	2244	Fuller	Antwerp	15 6	T Morrison & Co
M Mazagon	3279	Cocklier	Rangoon	14 6	M M & Co
N Strathleven	2845	Todd	Philadelphia	18 6	R A Willis
O Aleppo	2537	Braddley	Hull	15 6	J Finlay & Co
P Teespool	2938	McCarthy	Port Said	24 6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Folmina	2546	Eijken	Karachi	15 6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rubattino	2681	Lingi	Genoa	15 6	F & R S N Co
2 Olympia	3269	Tail	Liverpool	22 6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Strathford	2841	Arnot	Antwerp	14 6	W & A G & Co
4 Bezwada	3270	Broq	Karachi	14 6	M M & Co
5 Heronspool	2105	Jones	Port Said	18 6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamburg	15 6	W & A Graham & Co
6 Cowder Castle	3289	Day	Hull	14-6	J Mackentosh & Co
9 Quiloa	4942	Stewart	Rangoon	18 6	M M & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	18 6	P & O S N & Co
14 Linga	756	Catbush	Karachi	17 6	M M & Co
16 Capri	2717	Moresco	Hongkong	17 6	F R S N & Co

Dock Gate.

Sarasvati	413	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	18 6	R A Willis

H W V D

Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	16 6	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	M'goa	15 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosen	B'nagar	14 6	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders.	From
13	Bassano	Boxhall	M-brough, May 7
	Kasara	Elton	Buschra, June 4
	Somali	Greiwe	Durban, May 27
	Devanha	Powell	Shanghai May 24
	Oceana	Ryder	Calcutta, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Bulimba	Butter	Persian Gulf
	Ethelwolf	Eidman	London
	Zoroastera	Wickham	Calcutta
	Firoozi	Primrose	do

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Somali for Zanzibar
" Kasara for Persian Gulf
" Bassano for Hull
" Devanha for London

MADRAS.

June		
5	Clan Macinnes	Coast
8	Clan Fraser	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. s. s. Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m., to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. "Sydney" left Aden for Bombay on 11th instant at 8 a.m., and she is expected here on 15th instant at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 14th June.

SCHOOL OF ARMS IN CONJUNCTION WITH "G" COY. BO. VOL. RIFLES.

It is notified for information that the School of Arms will commence at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening the 21st instant from 6 p m.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop, Messrs. Reginald Ellis and E. Keith-Reach.

Mr. Harry Tremearne having joined is posted to "B" Troop.

Messrs. T. J. Mackenzie, James Dunlop and W. W. Gibson having joined are posted to "C" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 14th June.

452. There will be Company Drill for "G" Company every Monday at 7-30 a.m., on the Maidan throughout the monsoon, commencing Monday the 20th instant.

453. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for year 1909-10 are now ready for issue. Members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

454. Medals.—Applications for Vol. Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

455. Enrolment.—The undernamed having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—

No. 6300 Vol. A. Dyer.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

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Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

"H. A. D."—No good purpose can be served by the publication of your letter.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday 14th June, 1910.

KIDNAPPING IN CHINA.

So common has become the practice of kidnapping in Northern China that special efforts have been put forward by the Imperial Government to suppress it. In Shanghai, alone, it seems, last year 331 persons were charged before the Mixed Court with kidnapping children, and 134 persons on charge of trafficking in women and children. In the previous year the number charged in the same Court was 310; in 1907, 288; and in 1906, 156, which was the highest figure up to that date. The figures show the necessity for the increased vigilance which has been ordered, and it is stated that reports of children being lost are daily made to the police, who, to their credit, be it said, recover an average of seventy per cent. According to a Shanghai contemporary "large numbers of criminals are constantly prowling about the streets with the object of enticing away children who have lost their way, or snatching up others who are at play." Their *modus operandi* is to take the stolen children immediately through the French Concession to the Chinese Bund, where they are placed on board south-bound steamers, in charge of men and women who are engaged to accompany them and are practised in the art of passing off the children as their own, and selling them in Canton, Amoy or Swatow. Children stolen in Shanghai are sent to South China, in order, as far as possible to prevent recovery. Canton demands slave-girls, though slavery is supposed to have been prohibited; but the highest prices are obtained from shop-keepers for boys, whom they employ as unpaid assistants. In Canton most families possess slave-girls—not all of them kidnapped, but purchased at anything from twenty to a hundred dollars, from poor parents; whilst others are formally adopted. There are three things which are unfilial, they are taught, and to have no posterity is the greatest of the three. Thus the necessity of preserving his name which predominates in the mind of the Chinese leads him frequently to adopt a son and thus indirectly to aid in the reprehensive traffic, which has now assumed such heavy proportions.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court, during the week ending May 20, twenty-seven children were exhibited for identification, having been brought back by the police from Swatow, all of them being believed to have been kidnapped from Shanghai and neighbourhood. On their arrival being announced numbers of parents flocked to the Court, but not one was claimed during the first day. The children, chiefly boys, varied in age from four years to eleven years, and up to noon on the second day nearly two hundred and fifty parents who had lost children had examined these juveniles. In a few cases parents recognized their lost ones and there was considerable rejoicing, but in the majority of instances those who had come with hearts full of hope went away dejected. The number of persons who have claimed to have lost children and have inspected the batch brought back to Shanghai indicates clearly that the traffic, carried on in kidnapped children, is more extensive than was supposed. Though many of the children are described as chubby faced and bright-eyed, there were others who were emaciated and seemed to have suffered privation and hardship. Hundreds of parents visited the room where they were detained, but up to the time of their removal only seven had been claimed—six by parents residing outside the International Settlement of Shanghai and one by a resident in the Settlement. When the claimants were examined, four of them admitted that they had sold their offspring; one man pleaded that he did so to obtain money to buy food for his starving family. Other parents stated that they placed their children in the custody of the persons who stood charged with kidnapping them, and that they saw no more of the children until the Imperial Chinese steamer "Hangsang" had brought them back to Shanghai. In connection with the recovery of these children seven persons, two of them women, have since been convicted of kidnapping. The first claimant to give evidence stated that her child disappeared in the third moon. In cross-examination witness admitted selling the child to one of the accused, through a middleman for twenty dollars. A second claimant said that he placed his child in the care of one of the prisoners while he went to Swatow. On returning to Shanghai he found that the custodian had absconded with his child. The third claimant stated that her boy was stolen from the Chinese city. The child was playing in the street when a man went up to him and induced him to accompany him. Another man stated that he had sold his child owing to his family being in a starving condition. A fifth person also claimed that the child had been placed in the custody of one of the accused, and another man gave evidence of losing his child two years ago.

It was on evidence such as this that the accused were convicted and salutary punishment was meted out to them. But the evil has become so great that to give the accused the benefit of the doubt would prove dangerous. Convictions have been obtained in former cases on evidence quite as light. On one occasion a party of kidnappers was secured in Shanghai through the identification of a member of the gang, by one of the children. A detective was walking along the street with the child who pointed out a passer-by as the man who stole him, while he was playing in the street. The child's statement was accepted as correct. The business proves to be lucrative, for kidnapped girls are sold into slavery and often to an even worse life. Children stolen from their homes in Shanghai are usually promptly exported on Chinese coasting vessels, and, although sometimes these men and women are detected,—as was the case recently when a ship's compradore brought two children back to Shanghai,—yet in the majority of cases women take charge of the children and pass them off as their own. A recent writer on the subject shows that some are well treated, for he says, "About five per cent. of Chinese families, it is considered, adopt children, seventy per cent. of them being males. In some provinces and districts, strangers are frequently adopted, and in Amoy the traders have a peculiar custom of adopting a son to act for them as a commercial agent abroad." In adopting strangers, the children however are generally purchased, the parents being too poor to keep their own child, while sometimes kidnappers make a profit by the sale of the victims they have inveigled into their toils, for other proposes, which demand that the traffic shall be determinedly prohibited. Meantime there are hundreds of parents in Shanghai, eager to claim lost children, and twenty children, in search of parents, for whom a temporary home must be found.

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BHAVNAGAR. THE annual administration report of the State of Bhavnagar shows that with a fairly good season there was a small increase of revenue amounting to about half a lakh and an almost similar increase in expenditure. The total revenue was thus 46 lakhs 56 thousand and the expenditure 41 lakhs six thousand. The total area under crops was 7,78,115 acres, an increase of 31,096. There was some increase in the sugarcane crop, one which His Highness is endeavouring to encourage. This not only gives a good return to the cultivater, but on account of the extensive manuring and irrigation which it involves improves the quality of the ground. Of late years, the crop had decreased owing to a succession of years in which there had been an insufficient rainfall and accordingly during the year under report it was decided to reduce by one half the assessment on this crop for a period of five years. Prices of food-stuffs were slightly more favourable during the year, but have not yet reached the normal figure. Wages rates showed no fluctuations except at harvest time, when the pay of field labourers increased slightly. The comparative prosperity of the year is also apparent in the statistics of trade, which had receded in the previous year, but which again showed a tendency to rise in the year under notice. The exports rose by more than ten per cent, being Rs. 1,55,35,630 as against Rs. 1,40,26,821 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly accounted for by cotton, which rose by 16 per cent. or 15 lakhs, the other noticeable increases being under ghee, metals, cotton yarns, and miscellaneous articles. On the other hand, there was a retrograde movement under grain, wool, molasses, cotton-seeds and hides. The imports also rose from Rs. 1,08,78,009 to Rs. 1,16,72,410, the noticeable increase being under rice, cloth, metals, timber and oil, while there was a substantial fall under grain, sugar, molasses, cotton-yarn, oil-seeds and betel-nuts.

Turning to railway affairs we find decreased earnings on an increased expenditure from the Bhavnagar Integral Railway. The net earnings, Rs. 5,25,408, yielded a return of 6·43 per cent. as against 7·95 per cent. in the previous year. As regards the larger system, the B. G. J. P. Railway, the State eagerly awaits the decision of the Railway Board as to the terms on which the joint railways of Kathiawar can best be worked. This, it is hoped, will finally settle a vexed question, the recent reopening of which has seriously interfered with the amicable running of the railways. At the same time it is noted that the extension to Palitana is making satisfactory progress and work on the Dhasa-Kundla line will shortly be commenced. Hospital statistics show that during the year the number of patients treated was on the increase, but on the whole the health of the people was fairly good. No cases of plague or cholera occurred. A few cases of small-pox were reported and the most prevalent affections were diseases of the skin. After these the most important were malarious fevers and disease of the digestive systems, the eye and respiratory system. Regarding education, the report shows an increase of pupils of the cultivator class from 1,243 to 1,467 and remarks with satisfaction that this class has now shaken off its lethargy and become alive to the benefits of education. The report thus contains nothing which marks out the year as a striking one, but general progress appears to have been well maintained, and there is a prospect of further commercial and industrial development in the future.

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THE LATE KING EMPEROR. WE have little hope that to-morrow's meeting, called by the Sheriff to pass resolutions concerning the death of the late King-Emperor, will express itself in favour of an All-India Memorial. In fact we hope it will not. "Curzon's folly" is too fresh in the memory for that. Moreover times are too bad to expect any subscription which can be considered magnificent. What is wanted, rather than an All-India, or an All-Bombay, Memorial is one, no matter how small, in every city and town, which will keep in mind what England and her late King and his pedecessor have done for India, and teach them a lesson all can learn. This is what is wanted. A rough boulder at the entrance to every village, with an inscription in honour of the Great King would be infinitely preferable to "poems wrought in marble, anthems sung in stone" in far-away Calcutta, or even in Bombay. Of Hospitals we have plenty and most of them capable of extension. Far better would be the expansion of Lord Harris's scheme of itinerant dispensaries for the benefit of isolated villages. But doubtless we shall hear some illuminating remarks and, possibly, a suggestion which will commend itself to the moneyed public, at to-morrow's meeting—that is, of course, if the desire to do anything has not evaporated during the long time which has elapsed since the Peacemaker passed away. Colonial papers, which reach us, show that even in the remotest parts of Australia and New Zealand, meetings were held and resolutions passed while we were still waiting for the formal proclamation of King George. India, which boasts of being in such remarkably close touch with England, has been the very last to move.

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RUSSIAN AMIABILITY. THE Black Gang society, going under the impious title of "the Union of the Archangel Michael," the leading spirit of which is the notorious Duma-member Purishkevich, the other day listened to a paper condemning the present tone of the Russian Press towards England and Germany. The objections made were that the Press was working in the direction of friendship and even an alliance with England, while expressing open hostility to Germany. "Friendship and alliance with England," said the speaker, "will inevitably lead us into a war with Germany. Alliance with England will earn us the hatred of three hundred millions of Hindoos (sic), our near neighbours, the Persians, whom we shall only throw into the jaws of England, etc. On the other hand our friendship with Germany is ages old, and might be relied upon." The choice of the moment for these expressions is characteristic of the activity of this delectable society, which, however it may be scoffed at, has a following in Russia.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana" with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 4 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

AN aeroplane has been registered under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act by Babu Benoy Bhusan Raha, of Calcutta.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st May 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 620,100 maunds and Rs. 23,585 in the earnings.

THE Government of East Bengal and Assam has sanctioned the grant of a state technical scholarship of £150 a year to a student of the Government Weaving School at Sirampur, to proceed to England for the purpose of learning silk-weaving and silk-dyeing. The scholarship will be tenable for two years.

THE post of Assistant Political Agent in Hill Tipperah has been revived owing, it is surmised, to new developments in the administration of the State. Since its abolition some years ago the Magistrate of Comilla has been acting ex-officio as agent. It is reported that a Military Officer from the Punjab will be the first incumbent and that he will be stationed at Agartollah.

IN consequence of the death of his Majesty King Edward VII., it has been decided that the Indian Political Service Dinner shall not take place this year.

A CONCILIATION COMMITTEE, consisting of thirty-six members of Parliament of all parties, has prepared a Bill on the subject of woman suffrage, which will be introduced into the House of Commons very shortly with the object of obtaining a solution of the question on a plan which all parties may accept as a practicable minimum.

A DEMONSTRATION of the "Hale Flame-Killer," the invention of Mr. F. Marten Hale, took place on May 24 at Messrs. Eley Brothers' Works at Angel Road, London. The experiments proved that the flame-killer entirely eliminates the flash at the muzzle at the discharge of a rifle without diminishing the velocity.

THE death took place at his residence in Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, on May 23, after a brief illness, of Mr. John Baboneau Nickterlieu Hennessey, C.I.E., F.R.S., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Hennessey was appointed to the Trigonometrical Survey in 1844, and for some years worked in most unhealthy parts of this country. Mr. Hennessey took a leading share in other scientific operations in India, including the determination of the standards, bar, comparison of standards, and the measurement of base lines. He built two of the Indian observatories, and for the Royal Society mapped the telluric lines of the solar spectrum, and made prolonged actinometric observations. The Royal Society called him to its Fellowship in 1875, and in the following year Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary M. A. degree. He reached the position of deputy Surveyor-General in charge of Trigonometrical Surveys, and for a time acted as Surveyor-General. Mr. Hennessey retired on a special pension in 1884, and shortly afterwards was created a C. I. E. The last years of his life were clouded by the loss of his only son, Lieut. J. A. C. Hennessey, of the 45th (Rattray) Sikhs, who was killed in action at Jandola, on the Waziristan border, in October 1900.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

THE ARMY PAGEANT.

WITH that kindly thought for the interests of charity which has ever distinguished the Royal House, his Majesty King George has intimated to the promoters of the Army Pageant that his desire is that it should not be postponed owing to the recent national calamity. The pageant will accordingly be held, as arranged, at Fulham Palace from June 20 to July 2, and it is to be hoped that his Majesty's sympathetic interest will ensure for it such a generous support from the public as will place the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, in whose aid it has been designed, beyond the reach of financial embarrassment for many days to come. To the making of the Pageant Book, published to-day, have been devoted much thought and care, and no little literary and artistic skill. Many well-known names figure in the list of contributors, and the joint editors, Mr. F. R. Benson (Master of the Pageant) and Major Algernon Tudor Craig, are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they have arranged the matter at their disposal. In a brief preface, Princess Christian, the president, sets forth the objects of the society, and outlines the work done since its foundation at the beginning of the South African War. That it is amply deserving of support will be acknowledged when it is stated that since 1903 employment has been found for no less than 27,294 men, while 51,587 have received monetary assistance. Further, 1,697 cases have been sent to convalescent homes during the same period and 40,024 more have been dealt with in other ways. These figures, as the president remarks, show that a great work has been carried out, and one which must assuredly tend to popularise the services and encourage recruiting generally. Earl Roberts contributes a foreword, in which he, too, makes an appeal on behalf of an object which he has very much at heart. "For the past few years," he says, "I have been in close touch with the work of the society, not only at headquarters, but in some of the county branches, and I can bear testimony to the immense amount of good which it does amongst ex-sailors and soldiers, and to the careful manner in which its work is carried out. In time of war there is little difficulty in obtaining whatever funds are necessary for the help of the two great services, but the work of the society begins in earnest when the men return to this country wounded or broken in health, and hard put to it to find employment in civil life. Then it is that great difficulty is experienced in collecting funds to relieve urgent cases of necessity, and in placing men able to work in positions to earn a livelihood."

A HIGH IDEAL.

As to the pageant itself, Lord Roberts aptly sums up the aim of the promoters when he says that their idea is "to instil a sense of patriotism into the minds of the people, and to impress upon them that it is the duty of every member of our great Empire to endeavour to do something, however small, for the good of their country; that every one has a definite place in the general scheme which they can suitably fill; and that their country's interest should come before everything else." That Lord Roberts does not put the directors ideal too high is made clear by a perusal of the pageant book. And these lessons in the highest duties of citizenship will be inculcated through the medium of a gorgeous spectacle. The names associated with the pageant are sufficient assurance that the scenes and episodes will lack nothing in realistic presentment and historical accuracy. It is impossible in brief compass to do more than indicate in outline the series of striking pictures which will be unfolded at Fulham Palace. The introduction deals with (a) the evolution of weapons through the Gaels, Ivernians, Scots and Brythons; (b) the coming of the disciplined men with Romans; (c) the dedication of the boy to the service of his race in peace and war. How the art of war has developed from the time of Arthur onwards will be shown by a series of episodes whose titles, and the methods and tactics they are designed to illustrate, are as follows:

1. Arthur at the Battle of Badon (circa 520). (The use of morale in battle.)
2. Alfred at the Battle of Asdown (871). (The use of initiative in varying a settled plan of attack).
3. The Normans and the Battle of Hastings (Oct. 14, 1066). (The use of the ruse in battle; cavalry and Norman bow v. Saxon axe.)
4. The Battle of Dupplin Muir (1322). (The use of shot against a dismounted enemy without shot.)
5. The Battle of Crecy (Aug. 26, 1346). (The use of shot in defence against the shock of horse.)
6. The Battle of Mount Auray (1364.) (The value of readiness and resource in battle.)
7. The Battle of Agincourt (Oct. 25, 1415.) The use of line in attack against column.)
8. Joan of Arc on the Field of Patay (June 18, 1430). (The lesson of defeat.)
9. The Train Bands, and the Relief of Flushing under Morgan (1572). (The use of firearms.)
10. The New Model Army at Naseby (June 14, 1645.)

Then there are "Stories of the Regiments in Famous Fights"—Malplaqueth, Dettingen, Minden, Corunna, Barrosa, and the Siege of Badajos.

TERRITORIAL RESERVE REGULATIONS.

Copies of "Regulations for the formation and government of a Territorial Reserve and of recognised Cadet Units" have been issued by the Army Council. It is explained in a covering letter that the regulations are provisional, and will be reported on after six months' operation.

The new Territorial Reserve is to be divided into three categories: The Territorial Force Reserve, the Technical Reserve, and the Veteran Reserve. The first will form an integral part of the Territorial Force itself, and the granting of the privilege of joining it is placed at the discretion of the County Associations. Its ultimate establishment will be about 100,000 officers and men. As regards embodiment, Reservists are under the same obligations as serving members of the Territorial Force, but in peace attendance at camp or drill will be voluntary, while provision will be made for annual musketry practice. Reservists will have served at least one period of engagement in the Territorial Force, and will be attached to the units in which they have served. It is intimated that the increase in the grants to county associations for clerical purposes is intended to cover the cost of any additional work entailed by the initiation of the Reserve. The Technical Reserve will consist of individuals who, though they may not have served in any of the forces of the Crown, may be able, through special aptitude, to render valuable service in time of emergency for purposes of national defence. Negotiation for the centralisation of such a force are in progress, and meanwhile the assistance of neither the military authorities nor the county associations is asked in connection with the administration of that reserve. The Army Council illustrates the proposed purposes of the technical reserve by reference to men desirous and capable of acting as guides to troops operating in the vicinity of their own homes, the registration of such men being contemplated. The Army Council express the opinion that while training for such duties might to some extent be included in the training of the Territorial Force, a supplementary list of competent guides would prove advantageous. As to the Veteran Reserve and Cadet Units, it is intimated that the formation and administration of those branches would devolve wholly on county associations. It will be made clear to General Officers Commanding in Chief that the Army Council desire them to give assistance to these branches, providing that that assistance does not involve a charge on military funds. County Associations are given liberty, under conditions laid down by the Army Council, to frame rules for these branches, but expenditure of registration will have to be met from the increased clerical grant already referred to arms, ammunition, and equipment will be issued to the Veteran Reserve, if required, in time of national emergency.

CADET UNITS.

Cadet units that have been officially recognised will be annually inspected under arrangements made by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. No standard of efficiency will be laid down, the inspection being intended to see that the conditions of the Army Council are fulfilled, and that a spirit of loyalty, orderliness, discipline, and smartness have been inculcated. On the result of the inspection will depend the issue of a great in money from Army funds to the county associations in respect to cadet organisation. The sum mentioned is £5 per annum in respect to each cadet company. The Army Council regard it as essential that each cadet corps should be financially self-supporting, but the necessity of seeing that no part of the grant is diverted for purposes purely military is emphasised. Preliminary training with a view to joining the forces of the Crown is the end to be kept in view in the organisation of cadet corps. On the general subject of the new organisation the Army Council say that the boy who aspires to fit himself when he reaches manhood, to bear arms in his country's defense should be able to look to his county association to facilitate his training. In later life, the Regular Army (including the Special Reserve), the Territorial Force, and the Technical Reserve, offer a wide field of activity for those who are anxious to serve their Sovereign and their country, and still later the formation of a Veteran Reserve will enable those who have already served in any capacity, or military force, to keep touch with the military administration, in case their services should be required in an emergency. Rifle practice will, it is hoped, be developed and encouraged by county associations in connection with the cadet and Veteran Reserve organisations. The concluding section of the communique defines the attitude of the Army Council in regard to "various civilian bodies in this country which have assumed a military or semi-military organisation, but yet form no part of the official military machinery"—such as civilian rifle clubs and organisations for affording military training to boys. Whilst on the one hand endeavouring not to discourage such organisations, and on the other hand still refusing to recognise them as an integral part of the military organisation, the Army Council point out that steps must be taken, if necessary, to prevent competition between them and the recognised military forces. Local military authorities will be required to obtain the approval of the Army Council before countenancing such organisations.

ARTILLERY TRACTION ENGINES.

The extraordinary sight of a traction engine hauling a six ton gun over ditches, up and down steep hills, through sandy river beds and across stretches of heavy bog was seen the other at Aldershot. Trials were being made of a new kind of oil engine specially designed to take heavy artillery across almost any kind of country. The engine is of quite novel design, as it lays a track for itself, and picks it up as it passes along. It does not travel in the same manner as ordinary engines, but rather creeps or rolls along on its endless track and owing to its motion it has been given the nickname of the "Caterpillar." The tests imposed were of a very severe character, and at only one did it fail at the final attempt. A five-inch sixty-pounder quick-firing gun, the largest type of gun now with an army in the field, and weighing six-tons, was attached and the engine was sent over the Long Valley, taking ditches and watercourses en route with the greatest ease, although some of the courses had 4ft banks of loose gravel. It climbed up and down these banks in extraordinary fashion. The bog crossing, which followed, was more difficult, deep ditches with straight banks and from 3ft. to 5ft. wide having to be crossed. Into one of these the gun dropped dead, with the wheels locked against the straight banks. The engine was uncoupled and got out on firm ground. A steel cable was fixed to the gun, and an attempt made to haul it out, but, notwithstanding that the cable had a breaking strain of fourteen tons, it failed to stand the test, and snapped like whipcord. A second attempt to haul the gun out was more successful. The engine is the invention of Mr. David Roberts, M.I.M.E., of the firm of Hornsby and Sons, of Grantham, and is an improved type of the engine tested last year and acquired by the War Office.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The Government of India have decided that an officer of the Royal Engineers serving under the Military furlough rules of 1868, shall be required to state on the first occasion on which he takes leave (other than casual or privilege leave) whether he elects to remain under those rules or to come under the conditions specified in previous rules regarding the conditions of service of Royal Engineer officers in India.

Lieutenant R. H. Begg, 30th Mountain Battery, to be Ordnance Officer.

The following are granted leave:—Major General Tulloch, Commanding Jhelum Brigade, for three months; Brigadier-General Younghusband, Commanding Derajat Brigade, for four months, Captain R. St. J. Gillespie, R. E. for five months.

THE statement which appeared in a Lucknow paper that the Dehra-Mussoorie electrical railway project will be taken in hand at once is without foundation. The Railway Board have no intention of sanctioning the construction of this line.

AT the King Emperor's funeral there were two Kings of India present. Both the King of Spain and the King of Portugal are officially styled "King of India," and the former also claims many other portions of the British Empire as "King of Oceania," "King of the West Indies," "King of the East Indies," and "King of Gibraltar," not to mention his being "King of Castille," "King of Aragon," and "King of Navarre"—three titles formerly belonging to the British Crown—"King of the Two Sicilies," now a part of Italy, and "King of Galicia," a part of Austria. King Manuel lays claim to Guinea, Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and the "Territories on this side and that of the Afric Sea," in addition to India.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

A TRIBUTE FROM RUSSIA.

Author of the Rapprochement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The *Novoye Vremya* pays a tribute to the talents of Sir Charles Hardinge. It says the appointment is of special interest to Russia, since Sir Charles was the first to speak of a rapprochement with Russia, after so many years of mutually injurious rivalry.

THE "PLUVOISE" DISASTER.

Seven Bodies Recovered.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Seven bodies have now been taken out of the "Pluvoise."

Except for the helmsman in the conning tower, all were apparently drowned. The watches of two stopped at 2-10, and the collision took place at 1-53.

It has been also ascertained that the crew had time to blow out the water-ballast in an effort to rise.

NEW ROOSEVELT PARTY.

Bold Move in American Politics.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Roosevelt Club dinner at St. Paul yesterday resulted, according to the statement of the chairman, Mr. Halbert, in the formation of a new party, to which no name has yet been given. The leaders are Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Garfield, formerly Secretary for the Interior, and Mr. Pinchot, an official dismissed by President Taft.

The new party favours the rights of the people, and opposes those who favour the monopoly of the country's resources.

DEADLY LIGHTNING FLASH.

Kills Six People in Germany.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

A crowd of workers holiday-making, took shelter from the storm in the Jungfernhaide Park, Berlin, last evening. Six were killed-seventeen were severely injured and one-hund, red slightly hurt by a single flash of lightning.

Altogether fifty persons have been killed by lightning in Germany in the last ten days, during which the heat has been intense.

SIR ELDON GORST.

Question in Parliament.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir H. J. Dalziel asked whether grave disagreement had arisen between Sir Eldon Gorst and the Foreign Office and whether Sir Eldon Gorst retained the complete confidence of Government.

Sir Edward Grey replied:—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative." He added that Government very much appreciated the work of Sir Eldon Gorst and were unaware that anything had occurred which could give rise to misapprehension.

LORD KITCHENER.

Malta Command Thrown up.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The *Times* says that when replying to Lord Midleton to-day with reference to the High Commissionership of the Mediterranean, the spokesman of the Government will probably announce that Lord Kitchener has asked leave to throw up the appointment.

LATER.

Mr. Haldane announced this afternoon that Lord Kitchener had refused the Mediterranean Command.

HOME POLITICS.

Constitutionl Conference to Meet Early.

DECLARATION OATH TO BE MODIFIED.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

While still not sanguine, to-day's papers give ground for a slightly more hopeful view of the outcome of the Constitutional Conference.

LATER

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith stated that last week communications passed between Mr. Balfour and himself which he hoped would lead to an early meeting.

He announced, at question time, that he would introduce legislation modifying the Declaration Oath.

WHEAT GROWING IN CANADA.

Area Increasing Rapidly.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The area under wheat in Canada is 9,295,000 acres, an increase of million and a half.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. s. s. "Oceana," with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

Conference of Protecting Powers Suggested.

POLITICAL MISCHIEF-MAKERS AT WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Agitation in Constantinople is subsiding. France has suggested that a conference of the Cretan Protecting Powers should be held in London.

In spite of authoritative statements issued in London, German and Austrian papers continue to represent Britain as championing Cretan aspirations against Turkey, which they attribute to the relationship of British and Greek dynasties and to the British hope of securing Suda Bay. They depict Turkey as seething with anger against Britain.

LATER.

The Smyrna Boycott Committee has decreed the boycott of Greek shipping and goods.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY COMPANY.

Big Syndicate Raises a Loan.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

At a meeting of the Baghdad Railway Company in Berlin it was announced that a syndicate comprising German, Austrian, Swiss, French, Italian, Belgian and Turkish groups had taken over further instalments of a railway loan amounting to 227,000,000 francs, of which 106,000,000 will be issued before 30th June.

FLYING IN AMERICA.

Hamilton's Feat.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The aeronaut Hamilton aeroplaned from New York to Philadelphia in an hour and 53 minutes. He was flying high and was following a special train.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The death is announced of Hermann Vezin, the actor.

[Hermann Vezin, actor and teacher of Elocution, was an American having been born in Philadelphia, in 1829, but a German by descent, being the second son of Charles Henri Vezin, of Osnaburgh, and Emilie Kalisky, of Magdeburgh. He was educated at Philadelphia. His first appearance on the English stage was at York on Easter Monday of 1850, and in 1851 played Shylock, Richelieu, Sir Edward, Mortimer, etc., in the provincial towns of England. His first appearance on the London stage was in 1852 in Princess Theatre, also on Easter Monday, as Pembroke in the Shakesperian play King John. He appeared as Othello, Hamlet, etc., in the provinces. He opened his regular theatrical work at Surrey Theatre on Whit Monday in 1859 by staging Macbeth, and played most of the Shakespearian parts there. He also appeared in some original parts Man o'Airlie Dan'l Druce, Dr. Primrose (Olivia), Sir Grey de Malpas, Murdoch Mackane, Percy Pendragon, Count Cenci, etc., in 1886. His chief work is "My Masters."]

ARRESTED STEAMER "KARACHI" RELEASED.

Coal Cargo Shows Signs of Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 13.

The chartered steamer "Karachi," ladenhence to Port Said with grain per order of Messrs. Clement Robson and Co. was delayed a day through legal attachment of the ship for cost of repairs due to a local Iron-Work Company, Limited, the matter was adjusted and arrangements made for the departure on Saturday when the crew refused to sail owing to smoke issuing from the ship's burners. On surveyor's recommendation coal was partly removed to the deck, the fire having then apparently played out, but was rediscovered when arrangements were made for departure necessitating further delay. The vessel left to-day.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE SEQUEL.

Suits against Public Officers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to-day disposed of the rules obtained on behalf of Peary Mohun Das and two others calling on D. Weston, Magistrate of Midnapore, and the Superintendent and the Inspector of Police to show cause why suits againt them should not be transferred to the High Court, these are damages suits and a sequel to the Midnapore Conspiracy case. His Lordship held that the Bengal Government was behind the defendants and the Subordinate Judge of Midnapore was subordinate to that Government. The cases ought to be tried in the High Court.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

The Cantonment in Danger.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 13.

The River Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan has taken a westerly course this year. The protective bund broke on the 10th instant and though the main channel has not passed through the bund yet, a considerable amount of water is approaching the Cantonment. If the river rises further there is every prospect of the lower portion of the Cantonment being flooded.

THE NEW KING.

Proclamation Durbar in Faridkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 13.

A Durbar was held in Faridkot State where the King's Proclamation was read out and it was decided to print copies of the Proclamation in the vernacular for free distribution in he State.

TO COMBAT SEDITION.

Government's Statement of Policy.

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Before leaving Calcutta for Simla the Government of India addressed a Circular Letter to all Provincial Governments on the subject of the present political situation of the country and the duties of officials towards checking sedition. After describing the scope and nature of seditious movements the Circular says:—

The circumstances of the time require that every officer of Government should do his best, each in his own sphere, to combat misrepresentation and to remove missapprehension regarding the character and results of British Rule. The task of fighting sedition cannot be left to the district officer alone, though the greatest responsibility must always lie upon him, but officers of other departments are equally under an obligation to supress sedition within their own spheres of duty.

The Circular then describes some causes and remedies in the region of economics. A most mischievous doctrine is that, which is based on the crude theory that India is drained of her wealth by her connection with Great Britain. It behoves every officer of Government, in particular those connected with Education to study the arguments put forward in support of it, and to seize every opportunity of exposing their fallacy. Officers must be ever on the alert to keep in touch with all persons of any influence, whose political leanings are suspected. Remonstrance may often be a better remedy than prosecution, and it should always be borne in mind that Government desire to prevent rather than to punish.

Referring to a want of courtesy, shown by officials towards Indian gentlemen, the Circular says that all touring officers should invariably make a point of seeing all men of local influence at the places they visit. All seditious associations should be suppressed, the collection of funds for undersirable ends should be unmasked, and the whole weight of official influence should be directed against political boycott.

The Government of Bengal has now circulated this letter of the Government of India to all gazetted officers with the Lieutenant-Governor's observations on it as follows:—

Government recognises that some officers feel a natural reluctance to associate in any way with those tainted with or even suspected of sedition, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires it to be understood that such personal feelings must be put aside. It must be taken as an accepted policy of Government that every officer is to use his personal endeavours to combat sedition. He can only do so by frequent and frank intercourse with the classes, who are most exposed to the poison, and it must be understood that an officer who fails in this matter from whatever motive will be held to have neglected one of his most important duties. Government recommends the perusal of the Indian-owned press, both vernacular and English, and explains it is the duty of all Government servants to contradict any misrepresentations whenever opportunity presents itself. His Honour believes it is in the sphere of economies that the misrepresentation of facts has been most harmful, and urges that it is the duty of every officer, and especially of every junior officer, whether European or Indian, to make himself acquainted with the salient facts of the economic relations of Great Britain and India, particularly with the economic effects of the revenue policy of the Government in Bengal. It is insisted that all touring officers should make a point of seeing gentlemen of local influence, and discussing with them affairs of interest, both local and general, and reporting to superior officers any information of the political condition of districts. They must understand not only that any trifling with sedition is incompatible with their duty to the Government which they serve and renders them liable to instant dismissal, but also that they will be held responsible to Government for the conduct of their sons and of all relatives over whom they have influence. Full instructions will be issued later on.

SOCIAL REFORM IN INDIA.

The Modern Sensitive Conscience.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KURNOOL, JUNE 12.

The twelfth Provincial Social Conference opened to-day, Mr. C. K. Natarajan presiding.

After the usual address of welcome to the delegates, the president delivered a lengthy address, in course of which he said: "I see the complaint made as it is now and then that though Social Conferences have been held for several years there has not been a sufficiency of results. I cannot help feeling that our critics misapprehend the aim and object of these gatherings. Can they deny that the social conscience to-day is very much more sensitive in the matters, which form the subject of our resolutions, than it was, say twenty years back? Is it not a fact that there is much less opposition nowadays to the education of girls, to foreign travel, and even to the remarriage of widows? Are not intercaste dinners more common now than they were even a few years ago? Has not the anti nautch and social purity movement started some fifteen years' ago in Madras had a great influence throughout the length and breadth of the land? Has not the example of Madras, in respect of the association of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs as an essential part of social reform, been similarly copied all over the country? Is there not everywhere a quickened feeling as regards the treatment of the depressed classes? If the improved state of public sentimen in all these matters is not the result to a considerable extent of our social conferences and associations, I, for one, cannot say what else it is due to?"

Twelve resolutions were adopted on the subjects more or less, the same as those brought up at the previous sessions, the only novel one being that relating to indentured labour, which was objected to on social and moral grounds.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Mr. Egerton, Manager O. and R. Railway, on leave, has been permitted to retire from the service from 3rd July and although no permanent successor will be appointed for some time, it is quite probable that Mr. Johns who is officiating in the appointment will be confirmed.

Mr. White will act temporarily as Chief Engineer and P. W. D. Secretary, Eastern Bengal and Assam vice Mr. Banks Guyther.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR QUETTA.

Many Killed and Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The following telegram has been received here:—"No. 5 Up goods ex-Sibi for Quetta left Hirock at 13-55 on the date for Kolapur and returned back at high speed on down grade at 15-25 and ran into slip-siding. The two rear engines which were banking the train and all goods waggons which included two waggons of live-stock and brake-van dropped into the dip at the end of the slip. The engines damaged three European drivers and five native firemen were seriously injured. One of the latter since died and one native firemen killed, and one man was found alive under the live-stock waggons. Some of the waggons have caught fire. A relief train left Mach at 6 p.m. and the second relief train left Quetta at once with Mr. Rowland, Engineer-in-Chief, Medical and District officers. Some of the attendants with stock are reported to have been killed. Doctor Barron, Medical Officer of the Plague Camp is on the spot at Hirok.

The names of the injured and dead are as follows:—

"Driver Brown of Mach, Driver Dawson of Sibi, Driver Roots of Sibi, Fireman Nabibu. Seriously injured and since dead: Fireman Chanan seriously injured, Fireman Evazali seriously injured, Fireman Moosa seriously injured, Fireman Najba seriously injured, Fireman Sewi killed."

LAHORE, JUNE 13.

An accident of a very serious and extraordinary nature occurred on Sunday, the 12th instant, at Hirok, a station station on frontier section of the North-Western Railway, between Sibi and Quetta. An up goods train drawn by one engine and banked by two more engines left Hirok on the usual up line for Kolapur and shortly afterwards the whole train ran back through Hirok at great speed and the latter part, consisting of two rear engines, 18 geods waggons and a brakevan, was completely wrecked on slip-siding at the down end of the station. The only passenger in the train was a man in charge of a wagon load of bullocks and he was killed on the spot. Of the engine staff, consisting of three Europeans and six Indians, one Indian fireman was killed on the spot. One native fireman subsequently died of his injuries and the remainder were all seriously injured. A relief train left Mach at 6 p. m. and another relief train from Quetta as soon as the news of the accident arrived.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

An official report of the serious railway accident on Quetta line has been received which however give no further details. The Manager of the N.W. Railway has ordered an immediate enquiry into the affair by the heads of various departments.

THE DARJEELING RAILWAY INCIDENT.

Work of Train-wreckers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Authentic intimation received here points that the Darjeeling incident was a determined attempt on the part of a well-known gang to wreck the mail train. It is also stated that more than one man has been taken into custody, but the ringleaders are said to be at large.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

It has been proved that the attempt to wreck the Down Darjeeling Mail last Tuesday night and Mondal Ghat was result of a quarrel between the line gang and some villagers and had nothing whatever to do with political matters. Several of the villagers in question disappeared shortly after the incident and have not yet been traced.

BURDWAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

Non-political Motive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Particulars of the Burdwan bomb outrage go to show that there was no political motive at the bottom of it. The victim, Sashibhusan Chowdhury, was a Police Inspector in Eastern Bengal, and after twenty years' service was dismissed for not arresting a man who fired at Gendu Sheik during a political riot at Comilla in January 1906. After his dismissal Sashi Bhusan came to his native village Masagram and took a leading part in the village politics. He caused the dismissal of a Pandit and opposed a local theatrical party, and thus created many enemies. For sometime past bricks and muds had been thrown at him and now a bomb has been thrown into his house. The Police Superintendent has held an investigation, but has arrested nobody. Further inquiry is proceeding.

THE PATIALA STATE.

Administrative Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Important changes are announced in the administrative machinery of the Patiala State. The Maharaja's initiative was doubtless prompted by official advice in Simla when he was here last week. The Maharaja has now appointed an administrative committee consisting of Wazir Gurdit who has since the Maharaja's accession to power been Prime Minister, Sirdar Bighwan Singh who succeeded Mr. Warburton as Inspector-General of Police, and Khalifa Ahmed Hossain the Dewan, an able young man, son of the late member of the Regency Council and son-in-law of Nawab Bilgrami of Hyderabad. Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister, has been retired and so has Moulvi Fazazzul Hossain, Chief Court Judge. Sirdar Sadi Sujan Singh has been appointed Foreign Minister. There are many minor appointments which may be only tentative.

POLICEMAN'S RIFLE STOLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Information has reached Calcutta by wire that a Bengal Police Constable while travelling from Midnapore to Kola in a third class compartment by the down train on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway lost his service rifle. The constable detected the loss after alighting from the train. No clue has so far been obtained.

S.S. "GYMERIC" REFLOATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

A private telegram from Colombo states that the s.s. "Gymeric" which was stranded at Komari Point, Ceylon, has been refloated, and after repairs which will take some time will be towed into Colombo in about a week's time.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN THE TAPTI-VALLEY.

Train Rurns into a Culvert.

HEAVY RAINS AFFECT THE TRACK.

A SERIOUS accident has occurred to a mixed train on the Tapti-Valley Railway, although so far as could be ascertained, last night, the loss of life was small, involving only the engine-driver and the fireman. The train left Sinkheda station at 1-50 a. m. yesterday morning and was proceeding towards Dondaiche Station when at millage 122 a culvert was found to be covered with water.

The driver, believing the bridge over the culvert to be safe, under the water, proceeded on his way with the result that the engine, the first eight waggons containing live-stock, and eight empty waggons behind them, all were plunged into the culvert. The coupling of the waggon next to the sixteenth waggon, luckily broke with the result, that the remaining waggons and passengers' carriages in the rear, as also the guard's rear brake-van, remained safe. The driver and the fireman are missing, and are believed to have perished in the disaster and carried away by the rushing water. It seems to have rained heavily on the line yesterday and the day before as the line has been found to be unsafe at more than one place.

The loss of human life is believed to be two only, but a considerable number of cattle which were carried in eight trucks near the engine were destroyed.

The name of the driver is ascertained to be Dhunjishah, but that of the fireman is not yet known.

We have received the following report from the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

"An accident has occurred to a goods train, with third class carriages attached, while running between Sinkheda and Dondaiche stations on the Tapti-Valley Railway. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine with eight wagons loaded with live-stock and eight empty waggons went over a culvert at mile 122-11. All the passengers in the train are reported to be safe, but there is no trace of the driver and fireman of the engine.

"Arrangements have been made for the transhipment of passengers at the site of the accident. It is thought that the accident was due to heavy rain, but particulars are not yet to hand."

A further report from General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, states:—"In continuation of my letter No. Ta. 720 of date, I beg to inform you that further particulars to hand show that nine loaded and eight empty wagons fell into the culvert. The culvert gave way owing to heavy rain. The Engine Driver and Second-Fireman were killed and the first Fireman was seriously injured.',

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The New Water-Works Loan.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, found that the principles laid down in the memorandum from Government addressed to him with reference to his letter for raising of a loan of 55 lakhs, were so contrary to the practice hitherto in force with the sanction of Government and were so likely to involve the Municipality in serious financial difficulty, with the undesirable alternative of postponing works that were urgently necessary, that he did not suppose that the Corporation would acquiesce in them without the most careful consideration.

Mr. Cadell explained the position in a letter and the Corporation met specially to consider that letter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla proposed that the letter be referred to a committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Commissioner, and that pending the settlement of the issue raised by Government, the Commissioner be authorised to raise a loan of 20 lakhs.

In moving the proposition Mr. Ibrahim said that he expected all the members would agree with him in congratulating Mr. Cadell on the able manner in which he had dealt with the question. Great credit, he said, was due to him for having so completely grasped the question of Municipal finance within such a short period. Speaking on the question Mr. Ibrahim said that during recent years the policy of Government had been to try and impose larger and larger burden on the present generation in connection with the Municipal loans. Formerly the uniform period for which the loans were raised was limited to 40 years on the basis of 4 per cent. sinking fund. They had now reduced the period to 30 years and it was only 2 or 3 years ago that they insisted that the sinking fund should be set aside on the basis of 2 per cent. The stage appeared to have been reached when they were required that the various works which have all along been regarded as chargeable to capital should be defrayed out of the revenue. Were there revenue inexhaustible he could understand the soundness of the abstract principle that paying out of revenue was far better than paying out of capital as in the latter case they had to pay the interest on the capital and provide for the sinking fund also. But they knew that the Municipal revenue was neither inexhaustible nor unlimited and that it was necessary to undertake urgent works involving heavy expenditure and the only way to meet that expenditure would be by recourse to capital. The question for the Committee to consider would be what work should be paid out of revenue and what out of capital. In this regard a difinite policy was laid down by the Corporation with the concurrence of Government. Now it was sought to make them depart from that policy. It was alleged that the Corporation did not levy the maximum taxation and that the present generation were not bearing enough burden. The data for this allegation was taken from a fallacious basis. If the maximum taxation was levied to find funds for permanent works, what should be the financial condition of the Municipality? It was essential to hold a large reserve as it was done some years ago in the shape of surplus cash balance or in the shape of a reserve power to levy additional taxation. Looking to the fact that their expenses were growing recently, the Commissioner must reduce the expenses or the reserve, which was only 2 per cent., would be materially reduced.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. G. S. Mistry remarked that the various works which were required to be classed as those to be carried out out of revenue were of a permanent character and the Committee should point it out.

Dr. Master agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's views.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy observed that he was sorry Government should have raised such an issue at a juncture when the Municipal finances had become very intricate.

Mr. Joseph Baptista complimented the Commissioner on his ability and said they might expect still more splendid successes from him.

Mr. Wacha remarked that recently the Local Boards and Municipality having gone in for borrowing, the Government of India minutely criticised the Municipalities no matter how small the amount involved was. Bombay Government followed in the same spirit and this issue was the result. One good result of this would be that it would give them an opportunity to review their finances and that would produce a salutary effect. He thought the Committee would be able to point out which works were to be met out of revenue and which should be charged to capital.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

EROSION NEAR KARACHI.

Ketty Bnnder Threatened with Extinction.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 13.

Ketty Bunder, situated about sixty is miles south of Karachi, where there Custom House, Police Office and Municipality and whence grain is exported to Karachi and other coast destinations is threatened with absolute extinction owing to serious and rapid erosion by the River Indus. An Executive Engineer has been hurriedly despatched to arrange for a new site to which both the inhabitants and the above offices may be shifted immediately.

WAKE-UP INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, the Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, has gravely written to Government suggesting that in view of the competition of Japan in the Chinese Yarn Markets an export duty on Indian cotton shipped to Japan should be imposed. The reasons given are that Japan by protection has closed her Ports to our yarn, and by carrying our cotton to Japan and her yarn from Japan to China in subsidised bottoms has handicapped our trade and is cutting us out. All of which is doubtless true. But I am afraid that even if Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee's suggestion came within the sphere of practical politics, it would offer no cure for any of the ills the Indian Mills may at present be suffering from. Mr. Munmohundas tells us that during the past three years we have sent an average of 2,500,000 cwt. of cotton of the value of Rs. 8,00,00,000 to Japan annually. I cannot confirm this calculation as my figures do not go beyond the 31st March, 1909. From the returns to that day, however I find the three years' average was 21 lacs of cwts. of the value of 6 ½ crores of rupees. During the 10 years ending at the same date Japan took 192 ¼ lacs of cwts. of cotton out of our total export of 634½ lacs of cwts. or just 30 per cent. Doubtless this volume of raw material leaving the country was not helpful to the Indian Spinner, but the cultivators position in the matter can hardly be ignored.

And it must not be assumed that these 192¼ cwts. or, say, 275,000 bales per annum form the bulk of the cotton Japan has consumed. On the contrary it only accounts for 25 per cent. the balance of their consumption, which averaged just over 11,00,000 bales per annum during the past 10 years, being drawn from other sources. As a matter of fact up to 1909 the proportion of Indian cotton used by Japan to their total consumption has been barely maintained.

It is just 20 years since Japan had her maximum imports of yarn when she brought in 158,132 bales out of her total consumption of 209,749 bales. In the next year her own manufactured yarn doubled in quantity, imports began to decline, and for the first time she became an exporter with a total of 31 bales! During the past 11¼ years her total imports do not amount to those of a single year in 1889, and in 1909 they had dwindled to 3,204 bales only. Meantime her production with one or two temporary set-backs from different causes has steadily increased and last year she put on the market 1,025,245 bales of yarn of which 258,878 were exported.

The growth of the cotton industry in Japan is a subject of just pride to the Japanese. They have had to import the bulk of the raw material, to train the labour to manipulate it, to secure and work foreign machinery, and their progress during the past 20 years has been excellent. In 1899 they had 215,000 spindles and 200 looms. In 1909, 1,843,598 spindles and 11,019 looms were at work. Not only have they diligently learnt from all parts of the world all there was to be learnt about spinning cotton, but they have obtained the most modern plant and, doubtless with the drafts best suited to the staples they are using. It took Indian Millowners a very long time (quite up to comparatively recent times) to understand that the drafts which had proved suitable for American and other long stapled cottons were neither theoretically nor practically such as were the best for Indian cottons.

The spindles Japan now has equal what India had 26 years ago, and the 11,019 looms we could outnumber in 1879. But mere totals will not help us to judge of the relative powers of production in the two countries. India in 1909 had 6,053,221 spindles and 76,898 looms and Japan 1,843,598 and 11,019 respectively. But the Japanese take fewer holidays than we do, and run their Mills 22 to 23 hours out of the 24 with double shifts, and their labour is of better quality These factors combine to double the production of yarn per spindle in Japan, compared with the outturn per spindle in India. And I should say without having any precise knowledge on the point, that Japanese yarn averages better count for count than ours, and that its quality is more constant. I do not mean to imply that all Japanese yarn is as good as or better than the best Indian spinnings, but what I believe is that the Japanese yarns are standardized and do not shew the variations our yarns of the same count taken from various Mills exhibit. In short, that any Japanese yarn of a given count will be actually of that count, and that the spinnings of one Japanese Mill will show but little variation over the spinnings of any other.

I am helped in this argument by looking up the record of the Spinning Companies of Japan. 20 years ago there were 22 of them, 10 years later 79, to-day the whole are consolidated into 37 Companies banded together in the Japan Spinners' Association. There must naturally be some rivalry between these concerns, but the Japanese are quite patriotic enough and quite far-seeing enough to recognize the importance of standing shoulder to shoulder and sinking any and all personal advantages for the common good. They are not fighting us in the China Yarn Markets without having the fullest knowledge of every factor bearing on the operation, and I should imagine their first care has been to standardize so that Japanese yarns may attain in the China Markets the same position that Horrockses' Long Cloth holds in the Piece Goods Markets. There are doubtless many cloths equal to Horrockses, but they standardized years ago, and the high quality of their production is maintained and unaltered year in and year out, and they can command their own prices in consequence.

Japan recognizes that Union is Strength, and the Japanese spinner not content to push his trade individually, is going to get every ounce of benefit he can secure by combining with and co-operating with his countrymen in the same line of business. Their Association has its own courteous representative in Bombay, and it must be as much a part of his business to study our yarn and cloth markets on the spot, as it is to follow the local Cotton Markets in which his principals are so much interested. Are we to suppose that they have not in the same way, representatives studying local conditions in China and endeavouring to finding out on the spot by personal contact with middlemen and consumers the wants of their clients, and to meet them?

Depend upon it, Japan is leaving nothing to ignorance and to chance. They will conduct their trade with all the benefits which full and complete knowledge can give them, and "thoroughness" will be the key-note of all their methods.

No! No! Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee don't knock your head against a brick wall by trying to induce Government to put a peppercorn handicap on the Indian cultivator and your Japanese competitor for the benefit of the Indian Millowner. Use you eloquence and your activities in trying to induce your brother Millowners to Wake up? What is your Association doing? Has it or has it ever had any accredited representatives to study your interests abroad? Has it ever had an interview with your excellent client Mr. John Chinaman? As a matter of fact has it got any information whatever as to what is going on in China? What mills are being started there, where they are situated, what is their size, to what extent will they compete with you and in what districts and in what counts? In your Association a local Record Office or an active body looking after your interests at home and abroad! Are its members a fraternal harmonious community bound together by the bonds of common interests for mutual help and support? Or are they selfish jealous units only competent to flounder along after their own particular affairs and incapable of any combination for the common good? Is there any big question during the past 20 years affecting your trade interests as a whole (excluding possibly a Government proposal!; on which you have had unanimity? Are your members fighting combination by combination?

China is still your best customer. Is she going to be so for all time or are you going, to let her supply her requirements from elsewhere without a struggle? Japan's 50 millions are already consuming only some 30 per cent less of power-spun yarn than all India's 300 millions. If she increases her output there must be more for exportation soon? Where will it go to? China?

Have you organized or are you organizing for the fray? And if not why not? You can't be so blind as not to recognize that you will be forced into it.

Wake up.

Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR LESLIE.

Bombay, 10th June 1910.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Labour and Immigration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 30.

ON Thursday next the new Parliament of South Australia will be called together for the despatch of business. The only work of importance will probably be the formal act of turning the present Ministry out of office as the Labour Opposition, with a small majority to go on with will administer what the Japanese term the "happy despatch" politically speaking to the Peake-Butler Cabinet. Then Mr. Verran will be called upon to form a Ministry, and when he has accomplished his task there will probably be another interval of three or four weeks to enable the new Minister to settle themselves in their several spheres of action. So that the regular business of Parliament will not begin until some time in July. At present there is nothing but conjecture in the air respecting the personnel of Mr. Verran's Cabinet, but there is no doubt it will be a sufficiently easy matter to pick a good working Ministry from the Labour members returned, and there are several gentlemen among them who have previously held portfolios. The main question at present interesting the public is how far the new Ministry will be able to carry out its political platform. With a bare majority of two in the House oi Assembly, and a strong Opposition in the Legislative Council, it seems very unlikely that a reform of the Constitution could be attempted with any immediate hope of success. Any movement in that direction would probably result in political chaos, and another appeal to the country. However, there is plenty of good work which might be accomplished without steering too closely to the rocks of clearly defined party questions. Beyond question there are measures in contemplation for the benefit of all that will meet with little, if any opposition, and by supporting the producer and the manufacturer, and extending a helping hand to all engaged in the great industrial problems of the day, there is no doubt Mr. Verran and his colleagues, even with an insignificant majority their backs, may get through some useful legislation. It is chiefly hoped that there will be more work than talk during the coming session. If members of Parliament could be persuaded to confine themselves to the delivery of brief, crisp utterances, and abstain from wearisome sermons of inordinate length and quite unnecessary, much more progress would be made, and legislation would be a more pleasant occupation.

LABOUR AFFAIRS.

The difficulty which has arisen in the boot manufacturing industry of Australasia, owing to the reluctance of the employers to observe the terms of the Federal Industrial award has reached a stage that points either to a full settlement of the matters in dispute or to a complete disorganisation of the trade. The manufacturers, in the belief that the new regulations possess features inimical to industrial prosperity and foreign to elementary commercial stability, have taken the case from the lower to the higher judicial tribunals with the object of having it ultimately declared void, on the ground that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration has no power to interfere in the matter. The unions object to the attitude of the employers, and hold it to be arbitrary and unjust. They claim that it was at the instigation of the employers that the case came before the Federal Court, and that they should be bound by the ruling which they were instrumental in obtaining for the regulation of the trade. There are indications that the employers are firm in their intention to press the matter, but on the other hand, the unions are equally determined to recognise the award in its present form, irrespective of what any other tribunal may decree. The men have secured the award and are going to be bound by it. If the manufacturers refuse to comply with the terms, the consequences to organised trade through cessation of work throughout Australia will rest, the unions say, entirely with the employers. That a critical stage has now been reached which may during a month or so resolve itself into complete irruption by a general strike taking place, cannot be denied. The unions are anxious to prevent the dissatisfaction of the men taking a drastic form, but the undercurrent of discontent is too pronounced for an amicable settlement being arrived at through the suppression of the claims of the unions Mr David Johnstone, secretary of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Boot trade employes' Federation, said to-day—"All that the boot trade employes now ask, or have ever asked, is that the dispute should be settled without unnecessary delay. Judging, however, by the concerted action of the employers it seems that they are particularly anxious to have the matter have held in abeyance indefinitely. We as a federation, are willing to submit our grievances to any tribunal that is competent to deal with the matter. We are relying on the justice of our claims and the evidence submitted in support of them, and as a federation we are prepared to accept the finding just the same as the New South Wales members did in 1907 when an award given in the Industrial Arbitration Court was considered distasteful, but all the same was recognised and accepted strictly in terms of the ruling. We are anxious to see fair play and to conform with the ruling of the industrial tribunals, and all we expect in return is that the employers will show equal solicitude to safeguard the peace of the trade by doing likewise. We have secured a legal settlement of our claims by submitting them to a searching and impartial investigation before an independent court of arbitration, but still the employers are not satisfied. We have done all in our power to bring about a fair and equitable settlement, and we have secured an award which any unbiassed person upon examination must admit favours neither party to the detriment of the other. It is a reasonable interpretation of the matters in dispute, and just and fair settlement."

DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.

Attention is being drawn to the indiscriminate destruction of valuable timber throughout the whole of Australia and the necessity for the adoption of some intelligent system of forest conservation. Such useful and durable timber as jarrah, redgum and blackwood is already becoming scarce, and if the thinning of the forests continues at its present rate of progress a severe loss will be experienced before many years have passed. Not only the timber-cutters, who denude the forests of their most valuable trees, but also the settlers upon newly acquired agricultural areas, are responsible for the wholesale damage. In the former case provision might be made and enforced, protecting all timber up to a certain age, and also for planting additional young trees in suitable localities every year, so that growth could be made to keep pace with consumption. In respect to the occupiers of new land, however, the timber problem is more difficult of solution. The farmer likes his paddocks clear, and therefore the first act of the settler on taking possession of his holding is to grub up the standing trees and roll down the scrub. It is evident that good crops cannot be gathered from thickly-timbered paddocks, but there is nothing to prevent agriculturists from permitting small belts and avenues of useful trees to grow upon their lend. Those who keep sheep and cattle upon their areas would feel the benefit of the shelter to the stock, both in summer and winter and the trees would prove a valuable asset in other directions. Timber improves the appearance of the landscape; it also attracts rain, and is always handy for repairing fences, building purposes, and for household use. Useful trees alongside all the fences, on both sides of the roads and lanes, round waterholes, and in other places where they could not interfere with the growth of crops, would prove a decided advantage and increase the value of the farms. A few hundreds of fine redgums near a man's home would represent a substantial sum of money which could be realised from time to time if the owner kept on planting young trees to take the places of those cut down for use. The State may hit upon a sensible system of afforestation on the land not suitable for cultivation, but it rests with the farmers themselves to improve their holdings and add to the quantity of good timber on hand in some such manner as that suggested.

THE PASSING OF THE HALF-CROWN.

The Federal authorities have decided that there shall be no more half-crowns. They have just received from the Imperial Government the first instalment of the new Commonwealth silver money, and it consists entirely of florins, shillings, and sixpences. The coins are handsome enough, and the patriotic

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

Australian will look with pride on the familiar coat of arms stamped on the silver with the emu and kangaroo as supporters of the shield, and the appropriate legend, "Advance Australia." The Chamber of Commerce in Melbourne has complained of the absence of the convenient half-crown, but, after all, business men will not be the chief losers by the determination to banish it from the local currency. Debts legally contracted must be liquidated, and if the particular coin desired cannot be obtained some other must be used, or recourse had to notes or cheques. The commercial community may be irritated by the banishment of the shapely and respectable half-crown, but they will not suffer pecuniarily by reason of its absence. There are other persons, however, who will be subjected to real hardship in the course of the year by the substitution of the florin for the larger coin. How many a time has the cabman, whose legal fare was perhaps two shillings or under, received from a generous patron a half-crown in lieu thereof! How many times has the heart of a schoolboy been made to leap within him by the gift of the same convenient piece of silver from an appreciative visiter or a genial relation? How frequently has a waiter, a ship's steward, a domestic servant, or a railway porter had a half-crown slipped into eager fingers which ached to clasp it! By the action of the Federal Government all these several recipients of "unearned increment" will be robbed of 20 per cent. of their perquisites. As the sad fact is steadily brought home to them by repeated disappointments they will feel that the disappearance of the half-crown is a source of personal injustice and injury; a species of constitutional fraud and peculation. If the florin comes into universal use it is inevitable that it will become the medium of "tipping." Few people under the impulse of generosity which leads up to the pecuniary recognition of more or less trifling services rendered or the appeals of juvenile relationship will hand over two pieces of money. Thus the recipient will almost invariably, in a manner of speaking, be "done" out of sixpence, and he will cherish a sense of resentment against the Federal authorities in consequence. What the donors will save in the course of the year as a result of the alteration will be little regarded by them, but the feeling of deprivation and wrong upon the part of the "tipped" will be quite another matter. The sun "tips the hills with gold," but the father as a rule has recourse to silver, and the banishment of the half-crown will mean much to coming generations of Australian youth. If the probabilities of the case were clearly appreciated one would expect to hear of a petition to the Federal Parliament being drafted and presented by an alarmed circle of schoolboys, stewards, waiters, cabmen, and others, to whom the doomed half-crown has often in times past proved "a very present help."

IMMIGRATION.

While Mr. Batchelor states that he has not yet completed the preparation of his immigration policy, the High Commissioner, Sir George Reid, appears to have settled the whole matter in perfect independence of the Commonwealth Government and everybody else. A few days ago reference was made to a speech in which Sir George Reid advocated the immigration to Australia of the juvenile inmates of poor house institutions. Since then he has been getting together a staff of London official—to be sure the appointments are said to be "temporary," but everyone knows what that means in such cases—to assist him towards his peculiar ideals although it was clearly understood here before his departure for England that the High Commissioner's staff was to consist of Australians fresh from Australia, with an up to date knowledge of the wants of their country. The London correspondent of the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" writes:—"Each week the Commonwealth office is making additions, permanent of temporary, to its staff, and is taking up more and more of the functions for which it has been created. Within the next fortnight the High Commissioner will have launched both the advertising and the emigration branches of his work. In each case the appointments made are temporary only, but Sir George Reid believes that the men he has engaged will be able to carry on for some time the duties that are in sight. The advertising and press work he has entrusted to an Australian journalist who has had experience on both sides of the water and who has some knowledge of primary production in Australia, while for emigration work he has secured the services of Mr. H.C. Smart, who is a relinquishing employment on the staff of the Agent-General for New South Wales. Mr. Smart has qualifications which should ensure that the emigration work will be done well for the Commonwealth, and also that the Commonwealth machine will proceed harmoniously with the emigration work of the States. And the position for emigration is so complicated and delicate that the latter is a highly important point. Mr. Smart is a native of New South Wales. After a successful course at the Hawkesbury Agriculture College, and experience on one or two of the State agricultural farms, and subsequent service in the Agricultural department, he went dairy farming on the northern rivers. Thence, after going through the South African war he came to London, and engaged for a while in journalism. For the past two years he has been first emigration assistant with Mr. Coghlan."

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STEAMER "PAKNAM" DETAINED AT RANGOON.

Suit for Money Advanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 13.

The Bengal Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Paknam" was arrested on Saturday by the order of the Chief Judge on the application of Samuel Balthazar Balthazar. The plaint stated that the Company in December 1908 borrowed three lakhs of rupees from M. A. Kadir mortgaging 64 shares in the Steamship Company. Kadir tranferred the security to Balthazar whose claim for the loan and arrears of interest amounted to five lakhs thirty-five thousand rupees. The "Paknam" is due to sail to-morrow but is detained.

The Managing Director of the Company filed a statement to-day before Mr. Justice Ormond stating that (1) he is unaware of the grounds of attachment; (2) no demand was made for the money; (3.) no notice was gixen of the assignmant of mortgage to Balthazar. On Saturday over a thousand passengers on board bought tickets and for half the number they were issued. The detention will cause loss to defendants and inconvenience to passengers. The steamer is insured for four and a half lakhs and the offer was made to deposit the policies in Court. Notice was directed to issue to the other side.

THE OPIUM CRISIS.

No Official News from China.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

No official intimation has yet reached the Government of India regarding the opium situation in Hongkong and China. Lord Morley is of course enquiring and he will no doubt put all diplomatic wheels in action but nothing authentic has yet transpired. The leading opium merchants of Bombay have suggested the suspension of sales but Government has no intention of accepting it. The suspension of sales, it is feared, will create a corner in opium.

NEW EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Educational Portfolio.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

It may be stated on excellent authority that a scheme for creating an Educational Portfolio has been matured and is now under active consideration. The new Member will in all probably take up the educational and local self-government questions. The new Department will also afford substantial relief to the overworked Home Office.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE.

History of Fifty Years.

THE Proprietary High School was the first private High School in Bombay and the pioneer of secondary education by means of private enterprise. It is now amalgamated with the Fort High School and completes its fiftieth year to-day. It was founded on the 14th of June 1860, under the auspices of an influential Committee composed of the undermentioned gentlemen, Messrs. Jagonath Sunkerset, Bomanjee Hormasji Wadia, Framji Nasserwanji Patel, Pestanji Hormasji Camaji and Sorabji Framji Cowasji, to meet the need of an independent school for sons of wealthy native gentlemen. With a view to placing it on a permanent footing, a fund was raised of Rs. 5,000, in 100 shares of Rs. 50 each and the school commenced with 125 pupils paying a fee of Rs. 5 per mensem each. In connection with this, may be quoted the subjoined from the Report on Public Instruction, in the Bombay Presidency for 1859-1860.

Mr. E. I. Howard observes:—"A Proprietary English School has been established by the exertions of Mr. Coke and Mr. Cowasji Shapurji, the Gujarati Deputy Educational Inspector, in the Fort of Bombay, for the education of young gentlemen. It seems likely that the school will be successful. . . . . . Government will doubtless put a high value on this first serious attempt to break through the pernicious circle of Indian ideas on the subject of eleemosynary education—ideas which tend to perpetuate the present severance between the educated and the wealthy classes, which has been lamented by Lord Ellenborough."

Mr. Coke observes:—"Fort Proprietary School—this name has been given to an institution organised and established by this department on a co-operative system entirely new to Bombay. It is the first instance of the opening of a school through the agency of the Educational Department, without any pecuniary aid from Government. I consider the establishment of this school the most important fact which I have been able to accomplish during my short tenure of office."

On these Reports, the Government of Bombay issued this Resolution:

"The Governor in Council also regards with great satisfaction the establishment, by the exertions of Mr. Coke and Mr. Cawasji Shapurji, of a Proprietary English School in the Fort of Bombay. His Excellency in Council will watch the progress of this institution with great interest, and he trusts that it will contribute many students from the higher classes to the University of Bombay."

These extracts will serve to show that the Proprietary School was the first considerable experiment of a purely independent school on this side of India and that it was constituted on an entirely novel principle—the principle of Joint Stock concerns, by which none but shareholders had the privilege of nominating boys for admission.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and the master of the Candidate Class in the Elphinstone Institution, was selected for the post of Head-Master. During his head-mastership the school passed one student at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, which led the Chancellor, Sir Bartle Frere, to pay it the following compliment in his Convocation speech of 1863:—

"The constitution of the Bombay Proprietary School presents many admirable features. It numbers among its students the sons of the richest and most respectable Parsi gentlemen. It is, I believe, self-supporting, and the proprietors, with, as it appears to me, very sound judgment, retain its entire management in their own hands. We might justly expect from such a school, if not the largest number, certainly the largest proportion of candidates for admission to the University, and of competitors for University honours; and I trust that the young student who has now appeared amongst us will be the first of many sons of our Parsi worthies who will vindicate by their career at this University their aspirations to be considered as one of the most enlightened communities in British India."

Mr. Beyts resigned his office in 1863, and was succeeded by Mr. Frank Morrison. During his headmastership two students matriculated in the University. Soon after this, however, symptoms of a decline in the popularity of the school began to make themselves manifest. Shareholders began to throw up their shares, chiefly in consequence of the collapse of the commercial and financial boom which had occurred at that time. The number continued steadily to fall, and in June 1866 reached the lowest ebb. The crippled condition of the finances of the school, consequent on this state of affairs, necessitated the closing of it. Still there was felt a general desire to save such a beneficial institution from sinking into oblivion. At a meeting of the Proprietary body convened for the purpose of formally winding it up, Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, the then first assistant teacher, offered to take it over and conduct it as an experimental measure. Accordingly it was made over to him for a pecuniary consideration, in August 1866, from which time it has had a fresh lease of life. When he took charge of the school, the number on the Register was 60. To attract more pupils, it was deemed advisable to reduce the fee which was felt to be a heavy strain on the reduced means of parents. Three rates of fees, Rs. 7, Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 regulated by the requirements of the pupil were substituted for that of Rs. 10, which had been charged all round. This reduction led to the infusion of a new and healthy element into the constitution of the school. The exclusiveness, with which the school had been hedged round, had operated as a barrier to its success and the admission of sons of middle-class gentlemen, together with that of a few deserving free students, exerted a salutary effect on the energies of the rich boys. To the school was attached a vernacular class, as the nucleus of a vernacular department, from which to reinforce the Upper and Lower School. These reforms produced the desired effect. The number at the end of 1866 rose to 100 and during succeeding years it increased to well nigh 1,000. These figures afford some indication of the material progress the school made in numerical strength and popular estimation. The school has been very fairly successful at the Matriculation Examination, passing from 1866 to 1909 (1901 to 1909 ammalgated with the Fort High School) 638 boys and also carrying off several prizes and scholarships. To indicate the results achieved in the past by this private undertaking, it may be mentioned that of these successful candidates, some took to commercial life, others were called to the Bar (the Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar and Sir M. M. Bhownagaree, M. P., being among them), some were enrolled as solicitors at law and pleaders of the High Court or were enlisted as members of the Indian Civil Service (of these Mr. Muncherji P. Kharegat went to the Covenanted and Mr. Khurshedji R. Dubash to the Statutory Services); some have taken to journalism (Messrs. Beramji M. Malbari, Ardeshir Beramji Patel, R. P. Karkaria and R. S. Rustomji being among them); some were enlisted in the Indian Medical Service (Lieutenants-Colonel Merwanji P. Kharegat, K. S. Nariman and H. K. Cama being among them); many received the degree of Master of Arts, of whom the late Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Judge of the Small Causes Court, was a gold medallist; some received their degree of Medicine and Surgery, and others that of Licentiate of Civil Engineering; of others who went up for higher examinations, or received degrees, either as Bachelors of Arts, or as Bachelors of Science; the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji was a Gilchrist Scholar, and Mr. N. D. Allbless was called to the Bar and is now holding a high appointment in England. One, Sir J. Readymoney, has received the honour of Baronetcy; two, Sir D. J. Tata and Sir M. M. Bhownagri, that of Knighthood; while another, the Hon. Mr. Maneckji B. Dadabhoy, is now a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

The "Times of India" thus wrote on December 25, 1892:—"It was formerly a reproach to our shettias (chief men), that they displayed a culpable indifference towards the intellectual acquirements of their sons, but the present flourishing state of the Proprietary School which is largely attended by the children of the well-to-do classes, may be regarded as an indication of a change in their views in this respect."

Mr. B. M. Malabari made this note in his "Indian Spectator" (March 30, 1884): "The progress of the school for years past is too well-known. Its proprietor and principal, Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, has uniformly striven to attain for it a high position. With singular zeal and assiduity this old Elphinstonian scholar has deserved well of the public of Bombay and especially of the Parsi community. The elaborate report that was read at the meeting shows clearly what a eady perseverance and enterprise can accomplish without state aid (the Government Grant-in-Aid). The long roll of young men, who since leaving the school have distinguished themselves in various walks of life, gave ample testimony to the character and teaching power of the "worthy Mr. Hormasji Jehangir," as Mr. Bayley (a Judge of the Bombay High Court called him) and of his colleagues. There are men who after having finished their school career, and afterwards their academical course, have become civilians, barristers, doctors, pleaders, editors, merchants, and merchants' clerks. These facts are, indeed, gratifying to friends of secondary education by means of private enterprise.

Mr. Hormasji Jehangir conducted the Proprietary High School single-handed for nearly thirty years, but the expiration of that period, owing to his advancing age and failing health, the concern was made over to his son, Mr. Munchersha and two of his pupils, Mr. Kaikhosru Nusserwanji Chandabhoy and Mr. Dosabhoy Bejonji Kharas, in the year 1895. In the year 1901, the Proprietary High School was amalgamated with the Fort High School—an educational institution of repute, then owned by Messrs. Framji B. Master and Mirjibhoy P. Karani, about which Sir William Hunter, the President of the Education Commission, remarked:—"The Fort High School is probably the most successful private school in India, or at any rate in this Presidency . . . the admirable management of the school deserves to be studied by those to whom is entrusted the grave responsibility of training the youths of this country."

The Director of Public Instruction said in connection with the same school:—"The Fort High School has now established itself as an institution of the most complete equipment and of the highest efficiency." Later on Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., said:—"The Fort High School . . . continues in the first rank of High Schools."

The joint schools were thereafter divided into three branches—at Fort, Grant Road and Chandenwadi, to suit the requirement of students living in different parts of Bombay. Under the present proprietors and head-masters, Mr. F. B. Master, Mr. M. H. Taleyarkhan and Mr. D. B. Kharas, the schools have added to their traditional reputation for intellectual training, and distinction for physical and moral education. They have carried off eight times the different High Schools Athletic Association Challenge Shields, such as the Harris' Cricket Shield, the Giles' Cricket Shield, and the Tata Sports Challenge Shield.

The schools are attended by sons of all classes of Parsi, Hindu, and Mahomedan families, and have won good opinions from Government Educational Inspectors and other distinguished educationists.

INDIAN PATENTS ACT.

Indian Merchants' Views.

The following letter has been forwarded by the Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants Chamber to the Bombay Government:—

I have the honour on behalf of the Committee of this Chamber to acknowledge, the receipt of your favour of the 22nd April 1910 and to forward herewith their suggestions on the proposed Indian Patents and Designs Act. In the first place, my Committee beg to thank the Government for bringing the Indian Patents and Designs Bill in line with the English Act and thus recognising the needs of the times. The new Act will serve well the objects with which it is credited with entertaining by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson in introducing it in the Imperial Council—the encouragement of the inventor and the protection of the public. A third and important object of a Patents Act in every country is the encouragement of new manufacturers and new industries. My Committee beg respectfully to propose the following amendments to the Act sent to them for consideration—amendments which in their opinion will further all the three objects enumerated above.

1. The Bill provides that whenever any party is not satisfied with the decision of the Comptroller of Patents, appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council. My Committee are of opinion that it would be better were such appeals to be directed to High Courts of Presidencies which are the most expert and independent tribunals for such a purpose and to Chief Courts where there are no High Courts. It would introduce and uniformity of procedure and would facilitate the work of the appellant very much. The English Act provides for an appeal to the Law Officer.

2. Section 27 of the British Act should be incorporated in the Indian Act. It is this Section which has got such a success and such universal admiration for the Act introduced in 1907 by Mr. Lloyd-George the then President of the Board of Trade. The Section refers to what is known as "compulsory working" which ensure the working of patents in the country from which they are taken and thus becomes directly instrumental in opening new industries, getting work for many people and generally developing the industrial condition of the country. It is estimated that during two years which have elapsed since the passing of the Patents Act in England about a million sterling has been invested there in land, building and plant, by foreign patentees thereby finding employment for some 8,000 people. Not only this but British manufacturers attach great importance to other collateral advantages likely to accrue from it, as will be seen from the following paragraph in the speech of Mr. Levinstein at the annual dinner of the Society of Dyers and Colourists in Manchester on the 18th March 1910. "I consider this result, valuable though it undoubtedly is, to be a mere bagatelle compared with the enormous advantage which our manufacturers now possess in being able to secure licenses from foreign patentees on equitable and reasonable terms—terms which other competing countries enjoyed for many years prior to the passing of the Act in 1907." My Committee venture to think that all these direct and indirect advantages will not be possibe to be obtained from the provision for grant of licenses as contained in Section 22 of the proposed Act and beg to hope that Section 27 of the English Act will be introduced in Indian one.

3. My Committee respectfully draw the attention of the Government to the rather heavy scale of fees charged for the renewal of patents, etc., as compared, for instance, with the scale of fees in vogue in Japan. The difference will be seen from the fact that while in Japan (Art. 57 of the Japanese Act) the total amount disbursed for 15 years (the period of the life of a patent) is 220 Yen, i. e., Rs. 352, the total amount to be paid by a patentee during the fourteen years of the life of a patent in this country is Rs. 810. Again it appears from the Article 58 of the Japanese Act that encouragement is given to the poor inventor, and arrangements made whereby in his case the fees are either remitted or reduced—a provision which is not to be found in the Indian Act. My Committee beg to request the Government to reduce the scale of fees and to introduce some provision with reference to poor patentees.

4. Publication of a Journal of Patents. Section 46 of the British Act provides that the Comptroller may publish a Journal of Patents. Such an empowering clause may well be introduced in the Indian Act.

5. Lastly my Committee beg to recommend that Section 58 of the British Act which provides for the cancellation of the Registration of Designs if not worked in the country, as Section 27 provides for the cancellation of patents if not worked in the country should be incorporated in the Indian Act. Arguments for Section 58 of the British Act, and advantages likely to accrue from it, are succinctly summarised by Mr. Croydon Marks, M. P. which summary my Committee beg to give below:—

"Designs that are registered in this country in order to enable a foreigner to capture British trade by preventing the manufacture of the articles that he has copyrighted in this country for enabling him to import goods made after such or with such designs thereon will be capable of being set on one side by any person who may apply to the Comptroller for the cancellation of the registration "on the ground that the designs is used for manufacture exclusively or mainly outside the United Kingdom." The intention of Design registration, as with patents for invention, is for the encouragement for the home manufacture, not for the prevention of it, by causing to articles to become the proprietary rights of any person who exercises the design in a foreign country by making it there while selling in this country, where others are prevented from making or selling it even though they could do so in a cheaper and more efficient manner."

THE "BARTABAHA" SEDITION CASE.

Printer's Appeal Admitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Justices Harrington and Tanner admitted the appeal preferred by the printer of "Bartabaha" who was convicted of sedition and sentenced to one year by the Magistrate of Rungpore.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

No large variation has occurred in the area of the monsoon rainfall on the Bombay side. The current has given nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and Chota Nagpur and local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India, West Coast and Mysore, and a few falls in Rajputana.

The rainful due to the Bay current has been nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and a few falls have occurred in Bihar and the United Provinces. Signs of the formation of a depression in the Bay have disappeared.

Kyaukpyu had four inches; Akyab and Myitkyina, two; Yamethin, Dibrugarh and Purnea, one and a half; Sibsagar, Silchar, and Dinajpur, one; Cherrapoonjee, five; Bogra and Jalpaiguri, three; Kotah, two; Udaipur, one and a half; and Jubbulpore, one.

Forecast.—No important change. The Indian Ocean conditions at Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles have been nearly normal, but the area of low pressure still lies off the West Coast, and prevents the Bombay monsoon from penetrating freely into the interior.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.........	3·32	3·34	4·26	2·43
Monday, 13th June............	0·08	0·06	0·09	0·24
Total......	3·40	3·40	4·35	2·67
Same date last year	5·83	5·83	6·96	6·26

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
Cumballa.	In. cts. 0 20	In. cts. 3 22	In. cts. 1 00	In cts. 7 11

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Ajmere has had 0·60" and Kotah 1·87". Skies are moderately clouded in the southern half of the division, and clear in the northern half. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall, and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·32" of rain, and Surat 0·41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has risen, but is still in slight defect in West Central India and at Rajkot; night temperature is also in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jabbulpore records 1·02", Saugor 0·38", Hoshangabad 0·61" and Akola 0·25". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of roinfall and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·24", Ratnagiri 0·46". Mormugao 1·70" and Karwar 0·48". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan; night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast of the Peninsula and in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and nearly so in east Rajputana. Local rain has fallen in West Central India, south Gujarat and Berar. There has thus been an increase in the area of rainfall but precipitation has decreased on the West Coast of the Peninsula, where winds are southerly or south-easterly, due probably to slightly unsettled conditions in the east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers may occur in Rajputana.

Appended on Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (12th)	88·6	80·1	...	...
Jask	93·3	84·3	...	...
Muskat	92·8	84·6	...	...
Multan	113·3	90·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	108·9	77·9	...	0·87
Lahore	113·4	88·2	...	0·33
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	106·5	88·0	...	0·10
Delhi	106·2	87·2	—	...
Agra	108·0	86·0	0·06	0·19
Mainpuri	105·8	85·5	...	...
Jhansi	106·0	84·5	...	0·98
Cawnpore	104·0	84·0	...	...
Allahabad	105·1	82·5	0·03	0·05
Jacobabad	115·1	88·3	...	0·29
Karachi	92·5	83·0	...	...
Ajmer	103·9	81·2	0·60	0·70
Jaipur	105·2	80·1	0·07	0·59
Kotah	107·0	74·6	1·87	3·31
Bhuj	99·6	87·0	...	0·04
Dwarka	91·3	83·7	0·03	0·24
Veraval	85·6	82·3	...	1·11
Rajkot	96·1	78·5	...	4·56
Bhavnagar Para	95·1	81·0	...	1·69
Surat	93·1	79·1	0·41	2·42
Ahmedabad	96·6	81·7	...	2·96
Deesa	102·3	79·9	...	0·39
Neemuch	95·0	69·8	...	2·23
Indore	92·1	73·0	0·32	6·34
Jubbulpore	101·3	75·8	1·02	1·59
Saugor	100·6	75·0	0·38	2·52
Hoshangabad	87·6	76·9	0·61	2·13
Khandwa	95·2	76·1	0·01	3·16
Akola	99·2	75·1	0·25	1·86
Amraoti	98·8	76·8	...	0·38
Nagpur	99·1	78·3	0·08	2·47
Chanda	100·5	82·0	...	0·82
Raipur	96·7	80·6	...	1·98
Bombay	88·4	79·4	0·24	2·67
Ratnagiri	85·3	75·9	0·46	6·52
Mormugao	83·0	75·2	1·70	14·23
Karwar	81·3	75·5	0·48	13·86
Malegaon	94·9	75·1	0·04	3·46
Ahamednagar	91·4	75·0	...	1·79
Poona	91·0	73·3	0·05	0·93
Sholapur	96·3	74·9	0·03	0·99
Bijapur	94·2	71·7	...	0·47
Belgaum	83·3	68·1	0·08	0·28
Aurangabad	93·2	76·2	...	1·74
Nizamabad (Indur)	97·9	79·7	...	0·36
Hyderabad	95·3	76·7	...	0·24
Mangalore	80·8	71·3	1·93	12·88
Calicut	80·8	74·1	0·67	11·24
Cochin	84·7	75·3	0·16	12·18
Colombo	86·0	75·5	0·15	2·27
Masulipatam	97·3	82·5	...	2·80
Bellary	97·0	73·8	...	0·13
Cuddapah	100·7	80·1	...	0·67
Madras	99·0	82·0	...	0·72
Bangalore	84·8	65·8	...	0·99
Coimbatore	90·9	73·8	...	—
Trichinopoly	99·6	77·3	...	0·17
Negapatam	102·5	80·0	...	0·42

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

R. G. A. vs. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The game played between these two teams last evening requires little or no description. The B. V. A. in the first half played up pluckily and were only one goal on the wrong side when half-time was piped, but in the second half when they had to play against the wind they very early saw their chances were not worth considering and the game ended:—

R. G. A. ...	...	...	...	3 goals.
B. V. A. ...	...	...	...	0 "

The names of the teams are appended:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Goal: Kay; backs, Jones and Franklin; half-backs, Wiggett, Watts and Southcott; forwards; Hughes, Fleming, Barker, Brooke and Keating.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Goal: Hill; backs, Taylor and Rowe; half-backs, Bellamy, Peppee and Gindera; forwards, White, Symes, Woolley, Dickson and Cudlip.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

New Office-bearers and Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

A meeting of the Durand Football Tournament was held last week when Sir T. R. Wynne was elected President and Colonel Victor Brooke, Vice-President. The Committee will consist of Mr. S. Finney, Rev. G. D. Barne, Mr. S. K. Murphy, Mr. A. E. Ellis and Mr. Walton, Secretary. Mr. B. Weston's resignation as treasurer was accepted.

The tournament will commence on September 12th. The Military Camp opens on September 1st. Entries will close on August 5th and ties will be drawn at the Railway Board meeting room on Monday 5th September at 5-30 p.m.

Prizes are the Challenge Cup presented by Sir Mortimer Durand, the Simla Cup presented by the Simla Government Offices, and Trades of the value Rs. 1,500 to be the property of the team winning it for three years in succession; a cup presented by the Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne to be the property of the winning team, a silver medal to each member of the winning team and a cup to the Captain, a cup of the value Rs. 150 to be the property of the second team, provided 15 teams enter. A bronze medal to each member of the second team. Staff Sergeant Gurley will be Referee. Existing Rule 4 has been subjected to alteration which will doubtless secure more entries and more competition.

The followingt teams are eligible to enter:—(1) Regimental teams, (2) Volunteer teams, (3) Station teams, (4) Departmental teams, (5) Football Clubs, recognised by the Committee. The addition to Rule 4 is that teams are not to exceed fifteen in number including waiting men and trainer. The names of teams and waiting members must be submitted to the Honorary Secretary four days before the tournament. Only men entered in this are eligible to play under exceptional circumstances, e.g., a large proportion of sick men. The Committee may, if they consider it desirable, sanction the substitution.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

26th Light Cavalry Wins the Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 13.

The final of the Mahableshwar Polo Tournament was played this evening between the Government House team and the 26th Light Cavalry, the latter winning by a single goal secured in the first chukkar. The play of both the teams was brilliant and was watched by a large crowd in the pavilion. General Alderson, in a brief speech, regretted the absence of His Excellency the Governor who was indisposed and was thus prevented from being present. He congratulated both the teams on their excellent tussle for the Cup. Mr. Alderson then handed the cup to the Captain of the winning team, the winners being cheered on their success.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 11th Saturday—St Xaviers High School C C' Home ground
June 12th Sunday—Jolly C C, Home ground
June 18th Saturday—Elphinstone High School C C, Home ground
June 19th Sunday—Gaud Saraswat C C Home ground
June 25th Saturday—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Home ground
June 26th Sunday—Combined Hindu team from High Schools, Home ground
July 2nd Saturday—Wilson College Gymkhana, Home ground
July 3rd Sunday—Bombay Young Cricketers Club, Home ground
July 9th Saturday—St Xaviers College Gymkhana, Home ground
July 10th Sunday—Friends Union C C, Home ground
July 16th Saturday—B B & C I Ry C C, Home ground
July 17th Sunday—Parsi Gymkhana, Home ground
July 23rd Saturday—Bombay Gymkhana, Home ground
July 24th Sunday—Young Mens C C, Home ground
July 30th Saturday—Grant Medical College Gymkhana Home ground
July 31st Sunday—Poona Young Cricketers Club, Home ground
August 6th Saturday—G I P Ry C C, Home ground
August 7th Sunday—Elphinstone C C, Home ground
August 13th Saturday—B B & C I Ry C C, Home ground
August 14th Sunday—Parsi Gymkhana, Out ground
August 17th Wednesday—
August 18th Thursday—Poona Gymkhana, Home ground
August 20th Saturday—Mohamedan C C Home ground
August 21st Sunday—Hindu Triangular 1st Match, Home ground
August 27th Saturday—Municipal C C, Home ground
August 28th Sunday—Hindu Triangular 2nd Match, Home ground
August 30th Tuesday—
August 31st Wednesday—Poona Gymkhana, Poona ground
September 1st Thursday—Deccan Gymkhana, Poona ground
September 3rd Saturday—..............
September 4th Sunday—Elphinstone C C Home ground
September 8th Thursday—Bombay Gymkhana, Out ground
September 10th Saturday—Islam Gymkhana, Out ground
September 11th Sunday—..............

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

September 15th Thursday—
September 16th Friday—
September 17th Saturday—Hindu vs Parsis, Esplanade ground
September 20th Tuesday—
September 21st Wednesday—
September 22nd Thursday—Presidency vs Winners of the 1st Match, Esplanade ground

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO SHILLONG.

Scheme Submitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have forwarded a scheme for an electric railway to Shillong and suggested the carrying out a preliminary survey. It is extremely doubtful if this will be undertaken at once and it is quite probable that the local Government will be asked to ascertain if sufficient water power exists for generating electricity for the purpose.

CRICKET.

P. and O. S. N. C. C. vs. H. M's Mint C. C.

A cricket match was played on the Oval on Saturday last the 11th instant, between the P & O S N C C and H M's Mint C C and resulted in an easy win for the former by 25 runs. Scores:—

P. & O. S. N. C.C.

V D Pai, b J Pais	1
R V Paes, c Hildreth, b Pais	12
H E Standage, b Hildreth	5
Khandarao, c Kelly, b J Pais	4
J B Hodgson, c Moses, b J Pais	12
A R Burney, c Mackay, b Aban	3
H M Kendall, c Hildreth, b Aban	12
Joshi, no out	3
Babul, b Moses	0
J F Pinto, b Moses	0
Guganud, b Moses	0
Byes	5
Leg Byes	1
No Balls	1
Total	59

H. M's MINT C. C.

Kamat, c Pai, b Paes	8
J Pais, c Pinto, b Pai	3
H B Graveston, b Pai	19
Aban, b Paes	0
Guidera, c Pai, b Paes	6
Hildreth, b Paes	0
Robinson, b Paes	5
Moses, c Burney, b Pai	1
Kelly, c Joshi, b Pai	0
Mackay, b Paes	1
Bar, not out	0
Total	34

Y. M. C. A. vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Oval on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the Y. M. C. A by 37 runs. The scores were as follows:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Kelly, b Oliver	5
Baker, c Gaye, b Oliver	11
Chilton, b Browne	11
Gosney, b Browne	13
Holmes, b Oliver	1
Biscoe, b Gaye	13
Longland, b Browne	1
Morgan, b Browne	0
Peterson, b Gaye	1
Wilson, not out	21
Hepworth, b Gaye	0
Extras	4
Total	81

Y. M. C. A.

George, c Longland, b Biscoe	7
Browne, c Baker, b Longland	39
Maurice, l-b-w Baker	0
Pearcey, b Biscoe	3
Aston, c Longland, b Biscoe	0
Gaye, b Longland	17
Lynn, c Chilton, b Longland	9
Humphreys, b Longland	7
Oliver, c Wilson, b Longland	31
Nash, c Biscoe, b Longland	6
Paisley, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	118

STANDARD OIL CO. vs. BOMBAY GAS CO.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday between the Standard Oil Co. and the Bombay Gas Co., and resulted in a win for the latter by 29 runs. Scores:—

STANDARD OIL CO.

N F Nariman, c and b Edwards	0
Girdherlal, c Challice, b Sadanand	45
G F Downs, b Pitale	3
Bhagwanlal, l-b-w Sadanand	23
Narsingrao, c Challice, b Sadanand	0
G E Bright, c Challice, b Sadanand	6
Manjunath, run out	0
H D Nicholson, b Pitale	0
Hansraj, b Sadanand	0
J D Chevalier, not out	0
Dayabhoy, b Pitale	0
Extras	1
Total	78

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.

R Edwards, c Narsingrao, b Bhagwanlal	40
S Sadanand, b Bhagwanlal	4
R Chonker, b Bhagwanlal	1
J V Paisley, c Downs, b Bhagwanlal	3
R Pitale, c Hansraj, b Girdherlal	32
B N Kale, c Bhagwanlal, b Nariman	0
A Peters, b Nariman	2
W Challice, c Manjunath, b Dayabhoy	20
C H Murray, b Girdherlal	0
A Feegrade, c and b Dayabhoy	0
R Raojee, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	107

DISINFECTION OF BLACK SEAMEN.

Offenders Punished with Imprisonment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 13.

James King, Fireman, a West Coast African Negro, and William Henry, a Cingalese, of the steamer "Sidmouth" were charged under section 83, 84. Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1869 with refusing to obey the Captain's orders in not proceeding to the disinfection camp here. The Venice Convention rules require all Asiatics and Africans to be disinfected before leaving port, but in practice West Indian Negroes and American black seamen are not included in the restriction and the above offenders had rebelled at the distinction, the case attracting much interest among the black seamen in the port. The offenders were awarded one month's hard labour each.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

204-10 Little and Co. Ralli Bros. a firm vs. Vasanji and Bhanji and another.
329-09 Mansookhlal J and G Dayal a firm No. B Dagha.
382-09 Thakerdas and Co G Madhovji vs. D Vandravandas Edgelow G W and Co Shamrao M and H.
21-10 Tyabji D and Co Mulji Bros and Jumain a firm vs. M Bomanji Mullah and M.
84-10 Payne and Co Kumar Shri Vijahsingji Samatsingji vs Oosmal Jamal.
155-10 In person, H Muncherji's and Sons the firm vs D Hysolf.
171-10 Shakerdas and Co the Peoples Bank of India Ltd vs J Buckley and another.
191-10 Raghavaya B and N Y Kader M Romether vs M K Sultan Mohidin and others.
228-10 Bhaisanker K and G Lilsdhar and Co the firm vs Shamji Jivraj the firm.
239-10 Mehta and D H A Nathoo vs H A Yodoli.
240-10 Little and Co Cox and Co vs L R Keabh
288-10 Payne and Co M. Essabhoy the firm vs K. Rowji.
326-10 Thakerdas and Co K. Poonumchand vs K Kothare.
339-10 Little & Co. The Bombay S. N. Company vs N. Ramchand and another.
347-10 Mohtichand & D. The Hon. Surdur Syed Alli Edroos vs C. Narotamdas Ardeshir H. D and Co.
372-10 Motichand and D. S. Maganlal vs L Kursondas.
389-10 Malvi H. M. and R. The Indian Agency Coy. Ld. vs B. Hurjimal the firm Mulla & M.
407-10 Kanga and S T Murlidhar the firm vs F Jamnadas Goadka.
416-10 Captain and V M H Tharia Topan vs Bhaksi M Suludinkhan valad Meer Ajmudinkhan.
430-10 Ardeshir H D and Co vs M Dagathe firm vs Bansilal Bhootmal and another.
437-10 Dadachanji and P S E Halif vs Zulikhabai widow and another.
444-10 Captain and V K Morojis another vs G Khimji and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

111-10 Captain and V N Dalcharam the firm vs Bai Mani widow and others.
114-10 Crawford B and Co, The Compt Nat' de de Paris, vs. R D Sethna.
125-10 Raghavaya B and N Jankibai widow vs. Saloobai widow and others.
249-10 P N Billimoria, P C Doctor, vs. Ba Kookibai widow.
309-10 Payne and Co, Jabar bin Mahomed bin Tani vs. Shaik A Latif, bin Mahomed, A Razak.
317-10 Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Sapat and Co, the firm vs. C Patel and Co, the firm.
363-10 Crawford B and Co, J C Smith vs. G Khatav.

Testamentary Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Shroff D and D. Part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs of Commissioner's Report.

87-08 Captain and V Hamabai widow and another vs Mahomed Alli Nalkhandy and others Tyabji D and Co F B Pavri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and another, Khunderao and M Smitham B and Co.
276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji bAdam, Little and Co., Mathubhoy J and M.
502-07 Smetham, B and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.
73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohini.
1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.
158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm as Chunilal Pitamber Janshedji R and D.
995-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.
590-09 Captain T Nawab Mirza Fioj Alli Khan valad Mirza Saheb Alli Khan vs Pestonji Merwanji Hirana Shanarao M and H.
570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Hoosain Barbary vs Aishabai widow and others F P Pavri, Captain and V Samrao M and H.
882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji A Cursetji Furdoonji and another.
665-08 Daphtary F and D Jesoorafji Sirdarmal the firm vs H O Coates and another In person.
907-08 Mulla and M A B Cursondas and Co a firm vs Lalbhoy Mohanlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
620-08 Ardesher H D and Co Dady Limji Batliboi vs Sirinbai widow G and Co.
392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ld and another Little and Co.
562-09 T A Ghandy B Baluram and others vs The New Mofussil and another Crawford and B and Co.
259-09 Madhowji K and Co Motivahu vs Goculdas Damodar and another Jamshedji R and D

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs Sapoorji B Frazer and others Thakerdas and Co.
829-09 Little and Co Abdoolabhoy K Readymoney and another vs Haji M M Mullah Thakerdas and Co.
1077-09 Malvi H M and R Thakordas J Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas vs others T A Ghandy.
174-06 Mansooklal J and M Premcoribai widow vs Goculdas Kursondas and others Madhovji K and Co Mansooklal J and H.
175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalavati vs Goculdas Karsandas and others Madhovji K and Co Mansookhlal J and M.
1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Sapoorji C Mistry Mulla and M.
1095-09 Smitham B and Co Shripat D Kulkurni and others vs The General Assurance Society Ld of Ajmere and Co Jehangir M and S.
1145-09 In person Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Moolji and others Khunderao L and M.
793-09 Payne and Co, Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Manchharam and other Madhovji K and C Mirza M and M. For postponement.
689-07 Motichand and D Sakalchand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.
121-01 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Hasdatrai Rampartab and others the firm Kanga and P.
465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikessondas Narandas vs Utamchand Hoosiarmal M B Chothia.
54-07 Shamrao M and H Vinayek Dhondiraj Bhivalkar vs Calliandas Ramji another Daphtary F and D,
400-08 Malvi H M and R G Atmaram Jayker and others vs The Germania Marine Ins Coy.
397-09 Smitham B and Co James J Bellington vs J F Karaka and Co the firm Jamshedji R and D.
509-09 Malvi H M and R Jankidas and others vs J Cama and Co a firm N M Cama.
72-05 Little and Co Goculdas Madhowji vs Sitabai widow Daphtary.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod).

For an Exparte Decree.

504-09 Thakoredas and Co D Bhamanji Thacker Goolabhoy Mulji and others Jehangir M and S Kanga and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

186-10 Jamshedji R and D L Shamji and another vs V Walji and others Tyabji D and C.
223-10 Thakerdas and Co A Habibbhoy vs Bai Jimabai Payne and Co.
920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hoosein vs Dayabhoy Chotalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.
976-09 Bhaisanker K and G V Parbhuram Vaidya vs The London and Lancashire Association Coy and other Madhouji K and L.
37-08 Mulla and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sakhoo Miya Koor vs Messrs Rogers and Rock Daphtary F and D.
802-05 Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jeevanbai widow vs M Lukhman and Co and others Shamrao M and H Dickshit D and S Smitham M and Co.
210-08 Matubhoy J and M Jamnadas Lalji vs Bhimji Megbji and others Jehangir S and S Mulji and K.
836-08 Pestonji R K and Co Anna R Zuzarte and others vs Antonia F Brajimia and others Ardeshire H Davard Co.
22-09 Daphtary F. and D. Anton John Far and another another Smitham B and Co.
372-08 Mulla and M Barhar Miya Goolam Hoosein and others vs Abdul Rahim Shaik Malang Karim and others In person Ardeshir H D and Co C P D Cunha.
558-05 Khunderao L and M Ranchordas Tribhovandas vs Shridhar Krishna Kothanale and others Shroff D and D.
630-09 In person Ballibhoy Ismailbhoy Datoo vs Bundaally Shivji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

6-10 Mehta and D Gool Mahomed Fazer vs Jalob Haji Essa Jehangir M and S.

Long Causes.

526-06 Edgelow G W and Co B Shivji and others vs V Ismailji and others In person.
276-07 Payne and Co L Ebrahim and Co the firm vs G Dwarkapardas and others Jehangir M and S Kanga and P.
364-08 Tyabji D and Co Sitabai widow vs B Narayen Powker and others Smitham B and Co Little and Co.
578-08 Ragavaya B N Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Prothonotary.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-10 In person Ladoo Pandoo Vardhiker vs K Balaji Khopker Jehangir M and S.
3-10 In person Pandoo Sambhoo vs Gangabai widow.

BY THE WAY.

JULES VERNE MEMORIAL.

There has been unveiled in the Jardin des Plantes at Nantes a monument to Jules Verne. The work, by M. Barreau, was finished nearly six months ago, but the death of Mme. Verne led to the postponement of the inauguration. The design has been very happily conceived. It represents two children—a boy and a girl—intent on the study of one of Verne's books, which is open upon their knees. On the pedestal, on which the group rests the sculptor has represented scenes from Verne's works.

ORIGIN OF HALLEY'S COMET.

Perhaps Halley's Comet preserves for us a glimpse of the fiery, untamed youth of the venerable solar system. If one could, indeed, suppose a soul and a mind in inanimate things, then, writes Mr. E. S. Grew in the "Graphic," we might think of Halley's Comet returning to glimpses of the earth knowing it before the continents were formed and lighting with its phosphorescent gleam the pits of the first oceans. The comet might have seen the moon torn away from the earth, and slowly, slowly widening its distance; it may have seen the fractured earth smoking and the seas steaming; it may have seen the beginings of life on the planet—the first birth and perhaps the first death.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

There may be a homelier origin still for Halley's Comet. So far from being a sister of the planets, it may be a daughter of one of them. Nay—soft! a word in your ear!—it is not entirely impossible that it may be an unrecognised child of our own mother earth—shot out from the maternal bosom in days when the volcanic fires of the earth were such that they were capable of explosions like to that just recorded of the sun. It is not, we admit, very likely. Jupiter is a more likely parent; but there are reasons for believing that Krakatoa gave birth to a small comet. If Halley's Comet was indeed earth-born, then our interest in it is such as to make it doubly our off-spring.

NOISE AND DEAFNESS.

An American journal, quoted by the "Railway Magazine," describes the case of an engine driver who was reported as being to-deaf too be trusted to manage an engine. Consequently, he was suspended and a specialist of high reputation called in to examine him. The driver was first examined in a quiet room, and it was found that he could not hear ordinary conversation. Realising that the examination was not going very satisfactorily, the driver said to the specialist, "I may be as deaf as the celebrated Burke in a quiet room, but that is not where I do my work. Come with me on my engine and see whether you can hear better than I can." The specialist went for a trip on the engine with the driver, and found that when running the driver's hearing was perfect. In fact, the greater the noise on the engine, the keener and more certain became the driver's hearing!

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

One hears a great deal about the untrustworthiness of aeroplane engines, and I personally, writes Mr. H. C. Lafone in the "Throne and Country," have spent many a weary hour standing near a flying machine, the master of which was vainly endeavouring to make it work properly. But, from my own observation, it is the man who is as often as not to blame for the failure. I have in mind two special instances of valuable flying time being wasted purely through the aviator's ignorance of the rudiments of motoring.

FIRST TRAMWAY IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Settlement in the Moose Jaw district continues on an unexampled scale, and in consequence of additional lands to the south-east having been surveyed, that part of the district is filling up very rapidly. The influx of Americans is especially noticeable, and altogether the class of immigrants coming into the district augurs well for the future. The town of Moose Jaw is authorising the construction of a system of tramways within that city; and with respect to this proposal it may be pointed out that Moose Jaw is the first town in the province of Saskatchewan to undertake such a project.

A GLASS AND ITS STORY.

In a curio cabinet which occupies a corner in the drawing-room of a handsomely furnished New York home there is, says the "New York Tribune," a red and white Bohemian glass tumbler of odd shape. At first glance it looks as though it had been trodden upon and flattened out. On one flat side is a raised picture of the Sprudel at Marienbad, and on the other a landscape. The curious drinking vessel, when it was new, fell one morning from the hands of a little girl at the German spa, and broke into four pieces. She brought the pieces home, and said that a "stout gentleman had picked them up and said they could be put together again." This a jeweller succeeded in doing by means of wire and carefully drilled holes. The vessel has always been known in the family as the "King Edward glass" because he was "the stout gentleman" who rescued the pieces and soothed the child in her misfortune.

TEMPERANCE SYLLABUS.

For a number of years the managers of many schools in Scotland have arranged for regular instruction in temperance. A desire having recently been expressed from various quarters that the Scotch Education Department should issue a syllabus for the guidance of teachers, that Department has adopted the syllabus of the English Board of Education, and in future instruction in accordance with its provisions will be expected as part of the teaching on the "Laws of Health." Accompanying the syllabus are notes for the guidance of teachers containing a mass of useful information as to the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks, and the social evils which result from alcoholic excess. In one of these notes it is pointed out that the money spent on drink in the United Kingdom every year (£160,000,000) is equal to the cost of all the bread, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs consumed.

"TRESPASSING."

The fisherman had found an excellent "pitch," and was doing well with the fly when a stern voice informed him he was trespassing. Being a Scotsman, he merely retorted: "Ah, well ye can interdict [summon] me." "I'll not do that," said the bailiff; "Ive a better way." And he threw stones into the water until all possibility of rise that day had gone.

CANADIAN NEWS PAPERS.

There is an intimacy about the personal column in a Canadian newspaper which makes the whole town kin. For example, the following "Letter of Gratitude" in the "Halifax Chronicle" (Nova Scotia):—

Kindly permit me, now that I have recovered from my late serious illness, to express my deep gratefulness, to my known and unknown friends, many of whom frequently visited our dwelling, with words of deep sympathy for myself and family, also to my attending physician, Dr. P. A. Macdonald, who gave me all possible attention, never ceasing his best exertions and skill, when others pronounced my case hopeless. How pleasant now to reflect back on it all.

Sincere friends yours devotedly,
W. G. L.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The personal column does not exhaust the charm of the journal. Sprinkled among the news are advertisements written in the same spirit of comradeship. We extract a few:—

SUNDIS.

At the first mouthful of our Frou Frou sundi, you feel something melt way down inside. It is made of smooth, creamy ice cream.

DEATH WARRANT DELIVERED.

No defence can be offered when you apply Putnam's to a sore corn—the offender has to die. Nothing so certain to quickly cure corns as Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor.

TEAS' ICE CREAM.

If someone made Ice Cream as good as ours, we would make better. Neither is possible.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HUMAN NATURE AND CLOTHES.

"Clothes; A Human Nature Study," was the subject of a lecture delivered before the Selbourne Society by Mr. Wilfrid Mark Webb. He said he proposed to show what interest there could be got out of clothes when investigated as a nature study. The earliest garment was probably the shawl which was also used as a petticoat. Make rows of stitches up the middle of the petticoat, give one long cut between them, and you got a pair of trousers. The hat-band on a man's hat was an interesting survival of the fillet with which the shawl was bound on the head. The Scotch cap, the Bishop's mitre, and the little boy's sailor hat with their tails and the bonnet strings could be referred to the same origin. The little bow in the hat-lining, at the end of the lacing, had is origin in the time when there were no one-eighth sizes, and head coverings could be laced in or let out according to the size of the wearer's head. Men when in uniform to this day wore their feathers on the left side because when plumes were first used and men drew their swords more frequently they did not want in flourishing them to get them mixed up with their feathers.

THE COCKED HAT.

The cocked hat probably had its beginning in the age when hat were made so large that people took to looping them up temporarily, and afterwards the habit became permanent. The helmet of the modern fireman had hardly altered since the ancient helmet of the Greek. The cockade had been traced back to the old hood, which as it grew longer, was tied over the head, and the fringed end drooped over like a cock's comb. The ordinary coachman of to-day was the gentleman of the middle of last century, the flunky wore the kneebreeches of the George III. period, and the page-boy's three rows of buttons came from the early reign of Queen Victoria. The groom's belt was for his mistress to hold on by when she rode pillon. The judge's wig with a hole in the top was not for ventilation, but referred to the time when judges were sergeants-at-law who were members of the Order of the Coif.

IMPERIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

For the People from the People.

The "Fortnightly Review" publishes an interesting article by Mr. P. A. Vaile on his plan to establish "Imperial Scholarships."

My desire is, he says, that this movement shall grow gradually until it is found necessary to form it into a body of some kind. As time goes on, the best method will without doubt become apparent. The usual procedure in these cases is to organise a rich man hunt. I am very anxious to avoid that. In England nearly every man is too prone to rely on other people rather than on himself. We cannot do too much to encourage a spirit of independence and self-reliance. I propose to make the people do this thing themselves. I propose to make them find the money—to make them give the scholarships, to make them compete for the prizes, to give them the hope of winning them, to give them the feeling when they have failed that they have done something for England and the Empire—and that there are many more prizes to strive for.

I believe that this can be done very easily. Before very long I shall offer the first scholarship. It will cost, say, roughly, a thousand pounds, made up as follows: Three hundred pounds a year for two years abroad, and three hundred pounds for a year in England after that, and a hundred pounds for travelling expenses. I shall want, let us say, some-one to go to New Zealand to study the legislation and life of that country. I shall advertise the scholarship. This will only be open to those who have paid to the "Imperial Scholarships" a nominal subscription, to be used in providing scholarships and furthering the aims of the movement. There will naturally be many entries for such a prize, and thus the people will themselves, after the first time, provide plenty of funds to keep the movement going. By these means we shall arouse a great amount of interest in the question and incidentally spread much knowledge of the Empire, for those who desire to obtain these prizes must at least show some interest in and knowledge of their subject.

I am frequently asked how I propose to select my scholarship holders. I shall give an example from a commercial case which may or may not be supposititious. A short time ago the Americans were troubling us a good deal in the boot trade. They were getting away from us. Something was clearly wrong. It was necessary to look into it. Certain large houses joined forces and chose the most suitable men they could get to go to America and look into the latest methods. They went, saw, and reported, and now things are not so bad as they were.

These manufacturers advertised for suitable men, let us say. Having got the applications, it was an easy task to choose from the most likely applications. Then followed personal interviews, until finally the right men were chosen—and it was not any question of degrees or other academic qualification. All these men wanted to know was that those chosen thoroughly understood their subject, and were of an address and ability good enough to carry them successfully and with dignity amongst those they would meet, and that they should be able to those at home.

I propose in the beginning to have the scholarships awarded by the judgment of a statesman whose name will be a sufficient guarantee that everything possible has been done to get the best men. He will, of course, be assisted in such a way as he desires. It may be urged that this is too haphazard a way in which to deal with a matter such as this, and that mistakes may arise and injustice occur, that competitive examination is after all the best test. I would not countenance competitive examinations for a moment. The man who was the most brilliant scholar might be utterly unfit as a man of the world to undertake the work required; and so far as regards mistakes, we must be "game" to make them. It is an old and trite but very true saying that the man who never made a mistake never made anything. England is particularly afraid of making mistakes. The ready excuse is that any experiment is too dangerous. There are so many vested interest. Here at least in the realm of Imperial knowledge and goodwill there are no vested interests. We must be prepared to make mistakes; but, proceeding on this lines, we shall not make many.

It always seems to me that in England at the present time there is a wonderful almostphere of timorousness. I cannot believe at times that we are the people who went out and "mopped up the Continent." Nearly every man is afraid of some other man, be it the parson, the squire, his own particular duke, or his employer. I have not seen this anywhere else in the Empire. I look almost in vain for the spirit of adventure. It is crushed out of the ordinary Englishman and he feels himself down and under and submerged by a superincumbent mass of position and wealth through which he feels that he cannot possibly rise. We of the newer lands do not know this feeling. We have the habit of hope. It comes to us from the sunny skies and the free, open independent life we lead. England must have more hope and I am convinced that this scheme well managed, will do much to give to thousands that which every inhabitant of the United Kingdom should have—the hope of improving his position and of doing something for his country.

The Oxford Summer Eights, concluded during mail week, Magdalen gaining the headship of the river for the eleventh time.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Among the many Royal mourners who visited England last week not the least interesting was the young Sultan of Zanzibar, or Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahommed by name. Although by birth and parentage thoroughly Oriental, his Highness is by training and inclination thoroughly European. This is due to the fact that the Sultan from his childhood—he is now only twenty-five—was educated on Western principles, first of all at a private school in the South of England, and later at Harrow and Oxford. At Harrow he was immensely populars with master and boys, and was a familiar figure in all sorts of sports and amusements. As a cricketer he was not particularly successful either with the bat of ball, but in his time he was regarded as the safest field in the Lower School. His favourite recreation then, as now, was riding, and he exhibited astonishing skill in the saddle. One of his school contemporaries tells a story of how, early one morning, the Sultan, for a small wager, rode a horse without saddle or bridle and sitting backwards down the hill to the railway station, guiding the animal solely by the pressure of his knees and legs.

A POOR IMITATION.

On the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward, the Sultan represented his father at the ceremony; and it was while on his way back to Zanzibar that he heard of the death of his father. During that period he spent in London, his Highness mixed freely in Society, and was frequently to be met in well-known fashionable houses. He was also a constant visitor at the theatres. Indeed, the Sultan has a passion for things theatrical. Once, while at Oxford, the manager of a touring company solicited his attendance at a performance of a third-rate melodrama in which a picturesque Prince of Zanzibar appeared in the caste, expecting no doubt, a complimentary word with which to advertise the piece. At the fall of the curtain he approached the Prince, as was then, and asked his opinion of the play. "Not bad," was the reply; "but, you know, even Princes of Zanzibar do not wear such costumes as were out of fashion in England long before Elizabeth came to the Throne."

SURPRISED THE HOSTESS.

A well-authenticated story is told of an African traveller being invited to bring Prince Ali to the dinner-table of a Society hostess one night "if he was presentable at table." Solemnly the traveller promised to see what he could do, and to endeavour to keep him on his best behaviour. When the night came round and her ladyship had presented to her a well-set-up young fellow, splendidly groomed and arrayed in faultless evening dress, a trifle darker, perhaps, than her other guests, and was told that this was Prince Ali of Zanzibar her astonishment may be imagined. The British Government allows his Highness a salary of £12,000 a year, besides paying for the upkeep of his stables, palace, and official retainers.

THE KING'S SUBSTITUTE.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is the King's Irish substitute, is said to contemplate immediate resignation. This will be a severe blow to a great section of patriotic Irishmen, for during the year of his Lord-Lieutenancy he has done more to promote the friendly relations of England and her restless daughter, Erin, than any of his predecessors. He is no novice as King's understudy, for he represented the late King Edward in Canada as Governor-General. He succeeded his brother as seventh earl in 1870. It is an interesting coincidence that the will of his predecessor, Lord Leven and Melville, was published on the very first day of his inheritance. The Earl is a man of striking appearance, his melancholy, bearded face being rendered more sad in its expression by a pair of deep-set, pensive eyes. But, though his face suggests that of the dreamer, his lordship is essentially a man of action. He is Hon. LL. D. of Queen's University, Ontario; McGill University, Montreal, and of Ottawa, Toronto, Laval, Princetown, and Harvard Universities.

AN EARL IN A MILK CART.

He is entirely without pride, as the following anecdote goes to prove. Very recently the Earl was obliged to travel from London to Edinburgh on important business, and arrived in the Scottish capital at 7.30 on Sunday morning. A grim experience on the Scotch Sabbath followed. There was not a single conveyance in the station or its vicinity. So, leaving the luggage with his valet, the Earl walked along Princes Street in search of a cab. To his dismay, every cabman appeared to be keeping the "Sawbeth," and the only vehicle his lordship could find was a milk cart engaged in delivering the morning milk. He stopped the milkman, and in a few moments a bargain was struck. In a trice his lordship was seated in the cart on his way back to the station. Although the valet seemed surprised at the conveyance, he was tractable, and the luggage was placed in the cart. The Earl followed, and, sitting on his boxes, drove in triumph to his club.

MISTAKEN FOR A POACHER.

Lord Aberdeen's courtship began in a most unconventional manner. He had determined on a life of "single blessedness"; but Fate willed otherwise. He was shooting on a friend's estate and unconsciously crossed the boundary and shot some patridges belonging to the late Lord Tweedmouth. A party of keepers, hearing the guns, arrived on the scene and arrested him as a poacher. In their custody he was taken before Lord Tweedmouth, who instantly recognised that the supposed poacher's explanation was the truth. Full of apologies, he invited the "poacher" to stay to lunch. And there Lord Aberdeen met Isabel, the daughter of the house, who charmed him with her beauty and her accomplishments, and who is now the Countess of Aberdeen.

"PRINCESS ALICE."

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's daughter, who recently arrived in London to meet her famous father, will be remembered by all newspaper readers as they "Princes Alice," whose wedding was responsible for so much ink-spilling in 1906. It is curious to note that her marriage transformed her from the eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and a power at White House to the wife of an ordinary Congressman, and as such she passed out of the limelight that beat upon a Presidential father. Now she is even without the luxury of a telephone or at least there is no record of Longworth in the telephone directory although their close and intimate friends know how to get into communication with them. When Miss Alice Roosevelt, she was the most photographed girl in America now she cannot be persuaded to sit for a photograph. The Washington photographers have vainly asked for sittings but according to her husband she has not posed for a studio picture since her marriage.

A MISCHIEVOUS LADY.

This immunity from the fire of the camera and the social reporter is a refreshing change for Mrs. Longworth. In the old days the American newspaper looked to her to provide them with at least a column of matter every day. She was pursued by an army of camera fiends, her "mots" were repeated from one end of the States to the other, and epigrams which had never occurred to her to make were thrust upon her by those who perceived that they would be better appreciated from the President's daughter than from anyone else. Some time ago a fire broke out at her husband's stable at the Homestead, Cincinnati. Leaving her bed at two o'clock in the morning—the moment, the alarm was given—she made her way to the burning stable, clad only in her night-dress, for the purpose of rescuing her favourite horse, a feat she satisfactorily accomplished. Afterwards, with her husband and sister, she rescued eight other horses. She had the reputation of being a mischievous girl, and one of her pranks since marriage bears out this accusation. Once, in the House of Representatives, she found a tack which she promptly placed on an empty seat in the Diplomatic Gallery. Almost immediately afterwards a frock-coated diplomat arrived and sat wearily, and therefore heavily, on the tack, rising in frantic haste with an agonised cry. His suspicions lighted on Mrs. Longworth, but that lady, he found, was always looking in another direction whenever he tried to fix her with a furious eye. She is also the heroine of a matinee hat story when, in response to an impolite request, she refused to remove a classic example of enormous headgear until commanded by her husband, and then, like Katherine in "the Taming of the Shrew," she removed it instantly.

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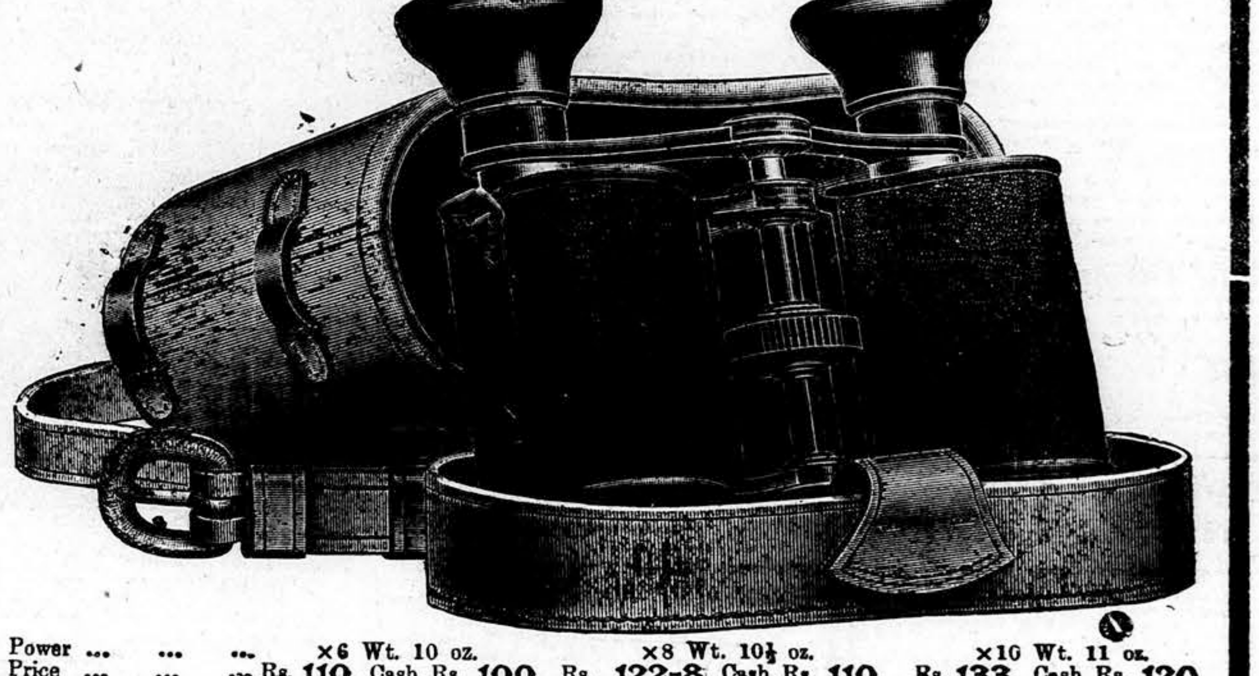

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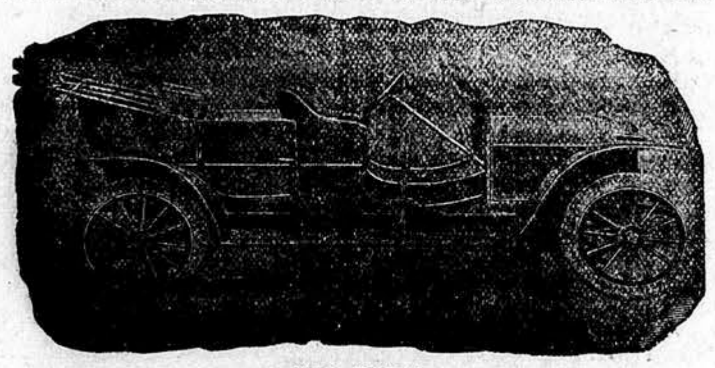

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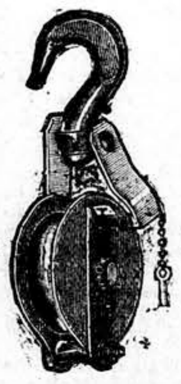

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